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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, always payable IN etters and communications must be post erative, in order to shield us monsitions of our enemies .-

and breadth, will be inserted of S1. One less than a square, 75 cts.

wish their letters to be taken

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION ETRACTS FROM DR. REESE'S RE-VIEW.

The next speech is that of Mr. Thome, The next speech is that of bir. I nome, facture ky, a student of the Lane Semi-ir, who, but that he is a boy, and may much or other be a man, and repent of is and calumny too, we might be led at his windy eloquence with the rebuke nts. Even his youthful indiscretion oversity itself, however it may plead excuse exaggeration and falsehood. less can the Society find justification, dersing the calumnies, which his fiery their cause led him to utter. If they his friends, they owed it to this unforate and misguided youth, to suppress this maden speech, and suffer its vulgarity abscenty to be speedily forgotten by motley assemblage of blacks and whites, no were so shocked by its delivery. But ming this tirade of hyperbole as their the Society must bear the reproach it ts, and the scorn which every American at its false and disgusting details.

Tue principal portion of this protracted ress is upon the licentiousness of slavery, the loathsome details of which tins ng orator was perfectly 'at home.' And ngly, he affirmed upon his own perknowledge,' that 'the slave states are odens, and almost every village family a rathel! and he added, 'It is well! God be of for the evils which this sin entails! following specimen of the universal limusness which he described as existing e slave States, will show the hardihood audacity of this juvenile, but experienc-

Pollution, pollution! Young men of taland respectability, fathers, professors of igion, ministers - ALL CLASSES! Overhave you fail to understand that this is a cral evil!' Such an outrage upon truth upon decency, as is this infamous libel a all classes in the slave states, has ed for its author, and those who now cly assume the responsibility of the e slander, a perpetuity of infamy; ought to subject them to the moral frown whole American community.

e details uttered by this calumniator, o polluting to bear repetition. Indeed, brazen young man, who seemed to glory sown shame, after talking of 'unblush-molfigacy,' 'moral contamination,' 'iniminate debauchery, 'courtezan feats, whelming pollution,' &c., in the second of his speech, also printed in this let, gives evidence that even he seem-

that things were transacted which I and name before this assembly, in the kitch-f a respectable family, and not an indi-ol of the family knew of it.' Indeed, he heated his fellow-citizens of Kentucky, issuring the audience, that even they is a state free, that even they is flow know it. But he knew it from 'perma knowledge!' What an experienced ong man is this! And if thus early in life, a knows the pollution in families, villages,

klessness of the outrage, which is here

ery strong Anti-Slavery resolutions; I be-New-York Evangelist, who, undoubtedadoption, and who has shown himself be the black man's real friend, and a thorogized them, as being the first ecclesias-

heir conduct, in respect to the cause of abowhere, there is reason to believe, the true friends of abolition were suffering persecution and obloquy, for advocating the black man's dights; and yet these brethren never state legislature for his apprehension, which moved a finger to help them, but rather threw their influence into the scale of their opposfor they must understand the doctrine, he that is not for me is against me, -and



VOL. V. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

and about in the same posture they have re- now obliged to acknowledge reasonable and | But of the flagitiousness of the system in only upon the score of ignorance. If he

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

that he has not been a pioneer in this glori- carry them into execution. ous work. Now it appears to me that this unravels the whole story; nor am I alone in

have a moment's struggle with conence, while he exclaimed,
Ikana an instance in the village where selfishness in lifting up his voice at the hazknows the pollution in families, villages, some faults! Admirable magnanimity! asked in future days, could a Christian legisdeafers, which no one else knew but himdeafers, which no one else knew bu will hang the old saints; and that, too, after they have landed safe in heaven; because, like the test by which they have landed safe in heaven; because, longer to slumber over an evil of the rule of decision,—as to the test by which the rule of decision,—as to the test by which the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not at all respect to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the test by which slaves in the colonies do not agree as to the rule of decision,—as to the rule of decision they have landed sale in heaven; because, in which his Mr. T. presented, must forsooth, they had failings—and the great me been vastly edified by the picture he men of the nation accused them of being me so conspicuous a part. It was enough that can see through a mill-stone, which has been and blush to wind make one hide his head, and blush to wind the constant of the failings—and the great forsooth, they had failings—and the great failing that can see through a mill-stone, which has policy: all which are valid and proper considerations; but they are not the primary siderations; but they are not the primary some and the indelicacy as this? Do these men think that the great body of abolitionists in the many and the indelicacy and the indelicacy are consideration. The first question is, Is siably that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? Is it consistent with the moral that the great body of abolitionists in the very right? se in one so young, and the indelicacy indiscretion of such an exhibition, all know any thing of the southern or rison? or blindly to follow him any farther tern character, must be horrified at the

etrated upon 'all classes' of the slave Wright, Green, Cox, and a host of others of tes, and the utter disregard of truth which tracterizes the whole address. If this christians and philanthrepists in various parts | met. of the United States, are infatuated and led ted forever; and having refused to ret, though called upon to do so, the false offensive statements of his first speech, repeated them in his second; he must the brand of a calumniator, which Rev. John Breckenridge, another Kenen, has burned into his forehead. The neiety, in whose behalf he thus prostrated they would be just as consistent in assuring whether two and two make four. It were humiliating, then, to set about the proof that him, as the English philanthropists, who were humiliating, then, to set about the proof that mm, as the English philanthropists, who were beginning the African slave the slave system is incompatible with Christian type of injustice. Nor is the case the slave system is incompatible with Christian type of injustice. Nor is the case the slave system is incompatible with Christian type of injustice. The parents were never the slave system is incompatible with Christian type of injustice. The parents were never the slave system is incompatible with Christian type of injustice. shing his speeches in the pamphlet before SLAVERY. [From the Pure Testimony.]

RHODE-ISLAND EVANGELICAL CONSOCIATION

CIATION

The present generation; and when the conduct of his traducers, too, shall be awarded is dense enough to intercept the view of the self. What are our sentiments upon kin-CIATION. Last spring, this body passed a number of

was principally instrumental in procuring and unchristian abuse of those who were a another in the guilt of slavery. Ru let den should be sentenced so to labor also?—
this society may be to the free blacks,—
the free blacks, body, that had taken such a stand in tion, where he was immured in a dungeon of kindness, and fellow. favor of the culprit. He is condemned to rate the condition of our American citizens misery, and the king who countenances so Now Abolitionists, in the vicinity of the association, who were better acquainted enanting together to start a paper without a with the ministers of that body, could not single subscriber, and to continue it as long When three or four hundreds have been thus understand all this, so as to reconcile it with their conduct, in respect to the course of the should plead the cause of the poor, wretched for they knew that a number of them resided in towns and villages, where, for some considerable time before this, efforts had been siderable time before this, efforts had been made to advance the cause of guilty, unaided by the church generally, mancipation, societies had been formed and treated with silent contempt by thousands, slandered, defamed, persecuted and reproach

mained ever since. Now I ask, where is the scriptural, and do they not think that even the view of Christianity, its defenders are is exempt from the guilt of violating the There are many in different parts of the country that speak the same language. And what is meant by this? I can tell what I what I can tell what I what I can tell what I can aboring most arduously and faithfully almost I think, is happily illustrated by the following alone, while these men that talk thus have aneddet. A number of men were lifting been asleep. God has put his hand to the work most evidently, and the whole nation they possessed, to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and whole they baptize their children, and whole they baptize their children, and whole nation they possessed, to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and whole nation they possessed, to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and the whole nation they possessed to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and the whole nation they possessed to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and the whole nation they possessed to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and the whole nation they possessed to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and the whole nation they possessed to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children, and the whole nation they possessed to raise the broad side of a law; and while they baptize their children. seems to be moved-multitudes are flocking building-a number of others stood looking, and kneel at the communion-table, tell us, addition to the many evidences, that even Slavery is too sacred to touch, and that in to the standard of Abolition, and are ac- and trying to come to some probable conclu- that with one of the greatest questions of with respect to temporal affairs, that which sentiment we are slave holders in the north knowledging that the principles advocated sion respecting the result; whether the hard practical morality our religion has no con- is right is commonly politic; and it ought as well as in the south! It is indeed uniby Garrison, for which all manner of evil has working men would be able to accomplish cernbeen said of him, are founded in the holy law of God. And now Garrison must be hung: and why?—Because it is getting to atoms. At length, however, they prevailed; the exhibition of fundamental principles; It is quite evident that our hung: and why?—Because it is getting to the exhibition of fundamental principles; the exhibition of fundamental principles; the children will be abolished, and that its supporters will be abolished, and that its supporters will be abolished, and that its supporters will be abolished, and without their are already laid, in unnumbered publications, and with the same public can citizens, as sweetly, and with as much former than the same publication. vocating; and yet the man is still hated above all men at Jerusalem, by multitudes, for advancing and contending for those principles. In order to save ourselves from the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers). The same hat the reproach and hatred of those who leads (Garrison for righteepers) are the reproach and hatred of the public; and secondly, that he does not think it will long remain, at least ones of the public; and secondly, that he does not think it will long remain, at least ones of the public are not described in the length of the public are not described by were indeed a land of liberty!

I am, Mr. Editor, in favor of immediate the remaining that the remaining the vocating; and yet the man is still hated help, they rushed forward with a shout, before the public; and secondly, that he feelings as he who was an advocate of the the reproach and hatred of those who hat Garrison for righteousness' sake, we must denounce him; and in order to save no ill will, and mean nothing but a just reourselves from the just edium which will gard to the cause of righteousness and hesoon fall upon those who do not advocate the
manity.—I rejoice to think, that, although
mot years have passed, may posses no relevance to the affairs of the Christian world.

Yet one remark is offered as to a subordin
The manity with discussions which, ere
great deduction from the public estimate of
worth of character. When both these atrocities are abolished, and but for the page of
worth of character.

Yet one remark is offered as to a subordinthem; and furthermore, in order to get clear goodly number of the private members in of the humiliating confession that we have been despising a man for doing that, which shall allow them their eath, and recognize them in civil matters, the same as the whites,—laws which shall pro-

SLAVERY.

into societies, mean to make an idol of Gar- to others, even by some who theoretically acknowledge its primary claim; and when to

To him who examines slavery by the their leader in this glorious cause? No: we say, is short. Whether it is consistent his faithful and worthy friend Knapp, cov- person in Guinea, and drags him shricking er man's profit. to a vessel, practise this benevolence? a suffocating hold, practise this benevolence? this benevolence? Would either of these to close our eyes. persons think, if their relative situations were

the are now obliged to do ourselves, or lose our characters for philanthropy, we must find admired in taking hold of the work so hear-in order to have the honor of being leaders ourselves, we must cry alond that he teanls to be in generally, after having passed such excellent about the honor of being leaders ourselves, we must cry alond that he teanls to be phinciples apet which can be not even to be nored and they are the more to be honored and they are the more to be honored and tone and the temper of the disputants. Now, I am free to confess, that if I had never heard an argument against slavery, I should find, in the writings of its defenders, be a leader; and make it appear, if possible, lent resolutions, should refuse or neglect to the phinciples apet which can be not even to the phinciples apet which can be not even to the phinciples apet which can be not even to the white, in ignorance or in guilt, have employed the to the one will be ranked among the Howards that one will be ranked among the Howards that they among those to the other among those which the test is to the general spirit, to the one will be ranked among the Howards that they among the same as the first such as the time and they are the more to be honored and to the constant state the principles apet which can be admired in taking hold of the work so hear-laws which shall party reasons, to the general spirit, to the one will be ranked among the Howards that they among the Howards that they are the more to be honored and they are the more to be honored and they are the more to be honored and they are the more to be will be ranked among the Howards that they among the Howards that they are the more to the distribution of the white, and they are the more to be added among the Howards that they are departed, and the other among those and they are the more to the distribution of the white the white the state of the white the white the state of the white the white the state of the So true is this, that if at any time I need ed peculiarly to impress myself with the fla-gitiousness of the system, I should take up SLAVERY.

SLAVERY.

SLAVERY.

At a future day, it will probably become a subject of wonder, how it could have happended by the scaffold? Besure he general principles are not correct? No. Well, is it becomes he has given evidence of superner. because he has given evidence of surreme actually passed, before the minds of a nation are given to the winds; that the proper were so fully convinced of its enormity, and foundation of the reasoning is rejected and ard of his life, in behalf of the down-trod-den, suffering poor?—Who dare affirm it? What then? Why, because he is not sin-where so fully conveneed of its enormity, and of their consequent duty to abolish it, as to suppress it to the utmost of their power. I say this will probably be a subject of wonder; lessly perfect, hang him! not because his because the question is so simple that he principles are contrary to the law of God—

nor because in the general tenor of his conduct, he does not give evidence of warm—
duct, he does not give evidence of warm—
duct, he does not give evidence of warm—
doubt. The question as soon as it is probecause the fall of the does not give evidence of warm—
doubt. The question as soon as it is probecause the fall of the several months ago, you intimated in some editorial remarks a willingness as the found; and that those which usually character of the some editorial remarks as willingness to be the requisitions of the in some editorial remarks as who simple that he was this subject fairly and candidly discussions as the principles are contrary to the law of God—
moral law, finds no time for reasoning or for the great part of the same points ago, you intimated in some editorial remarks as willingness to be the requisitions of the inspect of the same points ago, you intimated to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is as the found; and that those which usually character of the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he there is not have the solution in some editorial remarks as willingness to the red in some editorial remarks as willingness.

When, several months ago, you intimated in some editorial remarks as willingness. The solution is so simple that he that those which usually character is of the solution in some editorial remarks as will in some editorial remarks as willingness.

The solution is as the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he that he was all the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the solution is so simple that he to make the hearted philanthrepy: but, because he has posed, is decided. How then, it will be assured, from the general character of the would have been employed in writing upon subject of so much importance.

United States, who have formed themselves law? This question is in practice postponed not more certainly a violator of the law. of any. I propose to deal principally in And so with the slave system. He who drags a wretched man from his family in Afthan he walks in the way of truth and duty? the indistinct principles of these is added rica, is a more flagitious transgressor than he Do they think that Tappan, Goodell, Leavitt, the want of principle in others, it is easy to who merely compels the African to labor for account for the delay and opposition with his own advantage; but the transgression, New-York, besides thousands of eminent which the advocate of simple rectitude is the immorality, is as real and certain in one case as in the other. He who had no right to steal the African, can have none to sell away by a hair-brained fanatic? Or that standard to which all questions of human him. From him who is known to have no they will acknowledge any mere man as duty should be referred, the task of deciding, the sell, another can have no right to the sell, another can have no right to sell, another buy or to possess. Sale, or gift, or legacy know better. As to Garrison, Abolitionists with the Christian law for one man to keep own him to be what God has made him; one another in bondage without his consent, and of the most eminent pioneers in the Anti- to compel him to labor for that other's ad- The sufferer has just as valid a claim to lib-Slavery cause in the United States-and vantage, admits of no more doubt than erty at my hands, as at the hands of the ruffithey would be just as consistent in disourning whether two and two make four. It were an who first dragged him from his home .force and Clarkson. Whatever Garrison may be in future, one thing is certain, his past conduct will live, and shine, and be admired, when a reformed world will judge duties of morality upon other subjects, conmaking slaves, it would not justify me in more correctly of men and things than do template this through a veil,—a veil which making slaves of their children. No man with unmingled contempt. He undoubted-ly is a mortal man, subject to the frailties of our nature; and his enemies have taken unwearied pains to fix upon him the charge than the light of truth. To these, the best and his children are killed or mutilated too? involved in the guilt of slavery. But let first principles are few. Look, then, at the these fastidious gentlemen imagine them- foundation of all the relative duties of man,— was sentenced to labor for life, all the chilcellent Lundy in the city of Baltimore, la- olence which is the fulfilling of the moral And yet if there is any comparison of reasboring in the cause of Universal Emancipa- law, that charity which prompts to actions onableness, it seems to be in one respect in it never will, it never will, it never will, it never will throne's lustre is tarnished by the tears of

persons think, if their relative situations were exchanged with the African's, that the African's the climax, five thousand dollars offered by a State legislature for his apprehension, which would have been followed by condemnation and death; I say, let them suffer this, and a thousand times more, as he has, for asserting the truth of those principles which they are the truth of those principles which they are

It is quite evident that our slave system

[From Zion's Herald.] SLAVERY. NO. I.

Mr. Epiror-I have thought much and eriously on the subject of Slavery for the last two years, but more especially for the last few months, and I propose, with your permission, to furnish several communica-tions on this all-important subject, during willing to be unpopular. I am not careful tions on this all-important subject, during the winter and spring, for the columns of

When, several months ago, you intimated facts and arguments; and if such a course shall at times appear somewhat severe, it will not be owing to any fault in the weapons, but in the system which they oppose.

It may be proper here to say, that I will ask your indulgence and that of your readbe deemed of some service to the cause of Christian philanthropy; being conscious that though there are few among your numerous correspondents who feel a deeper interest in this subject than myself, there are many much more capable of doing it justice. will, therefore, at any time, most cheerfully surrender it into abler hands.

What I do is from a conviction of duty; and if I accomplish no more than to arouse the slumbering pens and intellects of even some small portion of the community, it will jewel. If I am wrong, I would be set right. The truth lies some where, and it may and must be found. I have been until within the last two years,

a warm supporter of the American Colonization Society; and I have now no opposition to that institution, otherwise than as it is brought forward as the only and all-sufficient medium through which Slavery can be abolished. It professes not to interfere with the question of Slavery at all, and in this it civilized inhabitant of an enlightened counadorns its profession well. However useful try naturally wonders how the sovereign of for the cause of truth; then in Boston with feeling for all men. Does he who seizes a slavery for his crimes: the African, for anoth- who are bound in the chains of Slavery, inhuman a traffic will tremble when called to To think of ever removing the entire color- receive that mercy which he showed to oth-That any human being, who has not for- ed population of our country to Africa, is as ers. His hands will be too deeply stained withholds liberty from an innocent man robs no more right to remove them to Africa black man; and while thus engaged in exposing and opposing one of the greatest national sins, of which any people were ever victims,—keeps them as his property,—and out to a sufficient of the poor, wrettened and will be poor the poor, wrettened a sufficient of the poor the compels them to labor for his profit, practise ceptions, or if wickedness did not prompt us ed our land and cultivated its soil; they have The whole system is essentially and radi-

slaveholders,-however true it may be that some few in the south view its operations with jealousy. It has indeed been aided in the north, but with the mistaken expectation that it would, in time, favorably affect the question of Slavery. But great has been the change in public op.nion as it respects the merits of the Colomization Society within the last two or three years. Only let it be distinctly understood that this association has nothing to do with Slavery, and that its principal design is to open the door of the gospel and civilization to the natives of Afrien (if indeed that he its design.)-by planting colonies on that continent of such of the free blacks as are desirous to emigrate,and it will not be very generally objected to. But when it is held up as the grand medium through which public sentiment is to be changed and Slavery abolished,-and when it comes forward with its bold assertions that the blacks have no right to this country, and that they must all be removed to Africa, then there are many very serious objections to it. On the other hand, the abolitionists may sometimes have been heated and rash (and who can be phlegmatic in such a cause?) and possibly some sentiments may have been mained ever since. Now I ask, where is the action agreeably with the tenor of their restriction agreeably with the tenor of their restriction. The scriptural and do they not think that even the view of Christianity, its defenders are is exempt from the guilt of violating the advanced by some of their agents which the themselves, might have sometimes been themselves aware,—for they tell us, if not body in general would not approve; yet I between ms youthness in the special series and colutions? This is a civil question, propound-olutions? This is a civil question, propound-olutions are sometimes seen in the special series and special series and special series and special series and special series are special ser a religious claim on the consideration of that ter having been sound asleep for years, while quiry. What does this exclusion imply? eth the heart: of his actions are may speak; and certainly I have taken some pains to un-Garrison has thus been suffering, they rub Obviously, that the advocates of slavery are and we should speak in the language of rep-derstand them, especially of late. It may It has been currently reported, that one of their eyes, grasp their microscepic glasses, take a lordly squint at him, see a few warts ential one) when urged to unite with Aboli- on him, and turn round to the Anti-Slavery ionists, has given an answer in import, that Society, and say, if you will only just hang dict against them. Does the reader desire question whether it ought to be maintained: and publications; and I believe this has been before he should do this, the Abolitionists

Garrison, on account of these warts, we'll more than this? Here is the evidence, both yet it is remarkable that it is shown to be the must kill Garrison! that is, disown him.

The providence with many others. It is not till more than this? Here is the evidence, both yet it is remarkable that it is shown to be the case with many others. It is not till more than this? Here is the evidence, both yet it is remarkable that it is shown to be the case with many others. It is not till must kill Garrison! that is, disown him. quite lately that I have read any thing on the

It is, to be sure, a curious thing, that they who uffirm they are Christians will not have their conduct examined by the Christian antecedently to inquiry, we should have reather conduct examined by the Christian antecedently to inquiry, we should have reather considering that the subject of therefore to furnish additional inducements versally admitted that Slavery is an evil; but Two reasons induce the writer to confine to a fearless conformity of conduct, private how few among us seem to have any adejuste sense of the magnitude of that evil!

> period, consistent with the best good of the slaves, they should be FULLY EMANCIPATED. With respect to that period, there are different opinions; and on this subject you may, perhaps, hear something more from me before I am through with my intended numbers.

> In conclusion I will say, that if the declaration and defence of the above-mentioned about this matter. I have nothing to fear or hope either from the north or south.

I mean to make my communications as

Dec. 30, 1834.

FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE. BAY OF BENGUELA.

'The slave trade, is here carried on to a great extent; on our arrival we found seven vessels lying in the bay, with the undisguised purpose of receiving a cargo of human flesh-in fact, three of them were swarming with these wretched victims of their fellow-creatures' cupidity. Every evening after their scanty repast, they were allowed to walk for a short time upon deck. when they appeared so close, that with difficulty they were enabled to move; below, the sufferings of these poor creatures must have been great, judging by their numbers, ers no longer than my communications shall and compass in which they were confined. The profit arising from this inhuman traffic is a strong inducement for its continuance. The inhabitant Portuguese first buy them from the native chiefs for about five dollars each, or commodities of that value in the opinion of the savage, but which in England would be purchased for so many half-pence. The Portuguese then sell them to the different vessels, for about eight times the sum given to the native. As no slaves are exported without the governor's sanction, I imagine some duty to be paid him upon them. This is, in a great measure, confirmed by his encouraging the trade by every possible means,

> 'The unblushing effrontery with which the slave-trade is here carried on surprises the unsophisticated eye of a European. The ery tie of humanity and affection! The

> Is it not a stigma on Powers which rule Europe, that they permit those who are compelled to obey, thus to obtain riches by breaking every law of religion and nature? Twenty-four ships were at this time lying in the harbor of Angola, waiting for cargoes of human misery. One brig, of not more than 180 tons, had on board above four hundred

ANGOLA.

and his precautions that no illicit traffic may

be carried on, to prevent which a night guard

consider the government under which he

works, it is not unreasonable to conclude that

his whole salary arises from this disgraceful

boat is constantly on the look-out.

source.'

[From the Cincinnati Journal.] STATEMENT OF THE FACULTY, Concerning the lete Difficulties in the Lane

Seminary. It is known, that an Abolition Society, formed some time since in the Lane Semina-

That a large portion of the students regarded these measures as an attack upon the ion, indispensable to the acquisition of acprinciples of abolition itself, an inhibition of free inquiry, and a despotic encroachment upon their rights; and that for conscience sake and the cause of humanity, and the rights of free inquiry, they have been constrained to ask, and have received a regular dismission from the institution.

The interests of this Seminary, and the cause of literary and theological institutions, call en the faculty to lay before its patrons and the community, a concise statement of the facts in the case and of their views on the subject, as those who have had a knowledge of all the facts in the case from the be-

ginming. The question will naturally be askedwhat can be the cause of so powerful an avulsion from the institution?"

To this we answer:

1. Not because there has been any quarel between these students and the faculty. confidence and intercourse, in all our Semi-nary relations.

Not because the subject of abolition became so absorbing as to prevent the regu- But in giving them, they had gone to the lar course and auspicious result of study.

We have said, and repeat, that we have nunication in popular elocution, in the same daily intercourse, and by the closing examination, were honourable to them and satis- the influence of its principal supporters are factory to us."

3. Nor was it because the young men tronage of the Christian community. were wanton in their disagreement with us, or, merely self-willed.

For though we cannot say that we have not witnessed in some of them great imperfection, and in all, great mis-judgment, (of which we shall have occasion hereafter to speak,) we always have believed, and still do believe, that they have acted under the influence of piety and conscience.

4. Nor has the misunderstanding and senaration been produced by a spirit of hostility students became extensive in the city, and to the cause itself of abolition; for though it was not long before reports multiplied, that much of this feeling may exist in the land, and in the vicinity of the institution, it did not exist in the faculty, nor in the board of appeared, on examination, to originate in the trustees, as a motive of action against the society.

and we hereby certify the whole community, seminary, boarded in a coloured family. that opposition to the Abolition Society was tinction.

Nor, 5. Was it because there was such a hostility to abolitionism in the community pressed that, without offence to the comaround, as rendered it impossible for the society to pursue a course which should exercise all its rights, and attain all the practical ends of its existence and action in a more and by any missionary labours, among them, perfect manner than it had done, or could have done in its past course. Any amount abstained from the apparent intention of car of inquiry and discussion which the subject rying the doctrine of intercourse into practimight seem to require, or of which it admits. might have been so conducted as to make no not be endured by the community, and would aggression on public sentiment, and cause no be resisted in a manner which would render injurious reaction. All that has been done to extend intellectual and moral culture to institution. the coloured population of the city, might ing upon it obloquy and indignation. And any public action, which a due regard to other influence to change the residence of the inences so deeply injurious as to demand its suspension.

and impracticable in the Lane Seminary?

It was the spirit and manner of doing a few things not necessary to the prosperity of faculty, and reckless of the consequences in doing violence to public sentiment.

The particulars of this statement will be

developed in the following concise history. On the fourth day of February last, the faculty were invited to attend and engage with the students in the discussion of the

following questions: I. Is it the duty of the people of the slave-holding States to abolish slavery immediately?

II. Are the doctrines, tendencies, and measures of the American Colonization Society and the influence of its principal supporters, such as to render it worthy of the patronage of the Christian public?

To this invitation, the following answer was returned:

The faculty have taken into consideration the request of the students, that they would attend and engage with them in the discussion of the above questions. They appreciate the courtesy and good intentions of the students in this invitation, and are entirely and strongly in favour of thorough investigation, free inquiry, and animated discussion. But as guardians of the institution and the students, they are called to the delicate dety of advising the postponement of the discussion of this subject for the present-for the following reasons:

1. As a subject calculated, in the present create and perpetuate in the institution a disproportioned relative interest, unfriendly to the most favourable prosecution of study.

2. The liability of the discussion to even tuate in unpleasant divisions, rendering the condition of a portion of the students irksome, and calculated to repel the accession of the Western students to the seminary,

3. To commit the institution before the public on a subject upon which the public is divided and exceedingly sensitive,

It is improper to place literary and the logical institutions between contending parties, or to enlist the students as combatants in opposing ranks on questions of great national and political agitation; and there are peculiar reasons why the Lane Seminary

"We do not intend by this, that no injury was sustained by the absorbing interest of abelition dis-cussions and enterjarise. They did bring an add tional tax of physical and mental effort on some, perlique to health, and which could not have been long endured; and they did preclude that interest in general reading, and excluded that investigation of the subject of the lectures, which was essential to their highest improvement.

mitted on both sides of this question

from the institution the evils which its exis- to let alone this contention before it is meddled with. 5. A public discussion is not, in our opin-

> curate and comprehensive knowledge on the subject. And we are of opinion, that friendly con-

> supersede the necessity of protracted dis-6. We perceive no evils to the general

cause from deferring the discussion, by the students of Lane Seminary, compared with the liabilities of evil to this institution by its introduction.
Finally. We are confident that the move-

ment of public sentiment, on this subject, under the influence of causes which the Ab olition Societies did not originate, will not much accellerate, and, we hope, will not hinder, is fast approaching a crisis, which may render discussions in the seminary now in jurious, either superfluous or safe.

This reply was the subject of discussion, We have differed seriously, and communi- the result of which was a note to the faculty cated our views plainly; but the collision saying, that it was still the earnest desire of has never suspended our mutual affectionate the students to be permitted to enter on the discussion of this subject. To this, the faculty replied, that their opinions and wishes and the reasons of them, were not changed. extent of what they conceived to be their duty, and they should say no more. never witnessed more power of mind, or ca- discussions commenced, and were protractpacity of acquisition, or of felicitous com- ed through seventeen evenings, and resulted in a vote that it is the duty of the slavenumber of individuals; and we add, the at-holding States to abolish slavery immediatetainments of the past year, as developed by ly; and that the doctrines, tendencies, and measures of the Colomzation Society and not such as to render it worthy of the pa-

Soon after this discussion, an Abolition Society was formed, and schools and literary lectures established in the city, for the intellectual and religious benefit of the coloured

In the discussions preceding the organization of the society, the doctrine of social intercourse according to character, irrespective of colour, was strenuously advocated, and the knowledge of this opinion of the they were beginning to put their doctrine in practice. These reports, greatly amplified, fact that an influential member of the Abolition Society, weary with lecturing and too The faculty and the trustees had powerful much indisposed to return to the seminary, notives to continue the society. They demotives to continue the society. They descrete to avert the necessity of its discontinuance; and did all that could be done for with them, and that one of the teachers of a that purpose; and were foiled by an inflence coloured school, a member of the Abolition and action beyond their control. We know, Society, and till recently a member of the

On this occasion the students were conneither the cause nor the occasion of its ex- vened, and the reports in circulation and the state of public feeling were explained to them by the faculty, and the belief was exmunity or injury to the seminary, the coloured people might be instructed in common schools, and Sabbath schools, and lectures, necessary for their best good, provided they ca effect. That this, in our belief, would

These considerations were pressed upon have been so done as to have secured the the attention of an influential member of the approbation of the citizens, and raised the institution in their estimation, instead of bring-instrumental in the establishment of the schools, and he was requested to exert his relative duties of the institution permitted, structer, and to prevent that kind of intermight have been so conducted as to have es- course, which would offend the community nure the seminary

In reply, he justified the boarding of white What was it then, which rendered the ex- instructers in coloured families, as indispenistence of the Abolition Society inexpedient sable to secure the confidence of that injured people, and do them good. That any reference to colour, in social intercourse, was an odious and sinful prejudice, and that some the society itself, against the advice of the action, in advance of public sentiment, was necessary to put it down. The only point of discretion being, not to go too far at first ahead of public sentiment, nor move too fast. He was assured that, in our opinion, such an experiment upon the community, would be immediately understood, and be met by a reaction that nothing could resist. And we have only to add, that the event has verified the prediction.

The next excitement was caused by a visit paid to the seminary by several female coloured persons, in a carriage, and the marked attention said to have been paid to them by the students. In this case, also, the public excitement was greatly increased by various exaggerations and misrepresentations of the

Sometime after this, a new excitement was created, by the walking of the instructer, who boarded in a coloured family, with a coloured female to the seminary or its vicinity, and returning in like manner. It was said that their meeting on the road was accidental, and that the young gentleman merely complied with her request to be directed to some lace with which she was not acquainted. But they returned to the city in the same manner, and it was regarded by the community as part of a settled design to carry into effect the scheme of equalization. About this time, the dissatisfaction in the

community became so great, as to induce the state of excited feeling in our country, to faculty to convene and address the students once more. They referred them to the design of the institution as a theological seminary; the sacrifices made for its endowment and prosperity by its patrons, the board of trustees, and the faculty; and the impropriety of pressing a collateral benevolent enterorise in a manner subversive of the confidence of the entire Christian community of one portion, because the offence is tole rated, and of the other, because it is not, and thus assailing the vital interests of the institution. They were reminded, that, on entering society, men surrender some of their individual rights, and that all the rights of men in society cannot be exercised in a theological seminary; but that free inquiry and associated action can be enjoyed only in subordination to the great ends of the insti-

tution, and in consistency with its prosperity, of which it belongs to the faculty, and not to the students, to judge. And they were will fail in time to come, as they have in distinctly notified that it was the doctrine time past.

should not, at this time, be placed in this against them and the seminary, not only on is even commended by the same public who discussion and the propagation of abolition. They do not confer on the students predicament. It is in its infancy, and has a account of the reaction of what they actu-condemn it in our brother. character yet to form, confidence to earn, and ally did, but from the numberless rumours, 3d. He, whose example it is our business funds for its complete endowment to collect; and amplifications, and falsehoods, of which its patrons, past and to come, are deeply comtheir conduct would be the certain occasion, ment to his popularity by "sitting at meat" We have introduced the precipitation. their conduct would be the certain occasion, ment to his popularity by "sitting at meat which could not be every where contradict- with publicans and sinners." Surely their tive to show, that the exigency which forced implied, where dissent is not expressed. 4. The example of a kindred institution ed, and of course which would be in their condition and the estimation with which they upon the committee and the trustees the nery, has recently been abolished by the trus- in this State, being greatly depressed by the injurious effect, to array public indignation were regarded, gave them no advantage es; and certain regulations passed, to avert introduction of this subject, should warn us against the seminary, the same as if they over the African race. Surely their colour were true; and that if they persisted in their would have been a bar to free intercourse, course with the distinct admonition and high with such as hold the sentiments of the Cau moral certainty of these amplified and exas-perating measures, they would be accounta-If He, who was harmless, undefiled, and ble for all the mischief which they produced; and that a continuance of this course would less associate with those whose hearts were ferences and temperate explanations may Once more, therefore, they were requested his image, and then shut our social sympa- or the faculty have, in any respect, erred and the faculty would not act under them. produce such an assimilation of views, as to to take the subject into consideration, and thies from the children of God, because their in their attempts to extricate themselves they did. see if their views of humanity and duty skins independently of volition, absorb the from difficulties, brought upon the institution might not be reconciled with the safety and rays of the sun.

following reply:

To the respected Faculty of Lane Seminary.

ews upon the subject to which you directed our attention.

Very respectfully, W. T. ALLAN, Pres't. L. S. A. S. S.

REPORT. Your committee having been disposed to xamine carefully and candidly the subject ommitted to them, in order to ascertain whether there has been any thing done by us, in those measures which the public disap ove, which we could rescind and still leave the great principles upon which we have acted unharmed, being assured that the wellnown personal affection and respect, which is entertained by every one of our number owards the faculty, would induce them to rield any thing of a personal nature or of by the faculty, in regard to the interests,

fulness, and existence of this institution. Your committee believe that the misquo ation of speeches, which have been made on our responsibility, the public assertion of direct falsehood, and the invention of injurious fiction which has been given to the public, have contributed more than any thing else to bring odium on our cause and insti tution. We refer to the New York speech brother Thome, in which, as the Journal and other papers have it, he said "there is not an editor in the valley, who dares to peril his daily bread by speaking against slavery.

In a late speech of ———, he says, that Thome charged lewdness upon every family in Kentucky, without making any reservaion in favour of master or mistress.

The same individual, in the ----, has charged us with treasonable de signs against the government of independent States; and, further, with leaving our eards for coloured girls.

If these things were true, we should admit that we were guilty of conduct ridiculous, calumnious, and criminal; but as they are not true, your committee would recommend that some channel be sought out, through which we may disabuse ourselves and the institution before the public to whom we have been traduced.

Your committee have carefully reviewed all the proceedings which have received the sanction of the society, and also those acts of individuals which have elicited animed version. The following are the acts of the society, including the incipient measures:

We have discussed the subject of abolition and colonization. 2d. We have organized an anti-slavery

3d. Have published our constitution.

4th. Established a concert of prayer for 5th. Sent delegates to represent us abroad. As individuals we have done as follows:

1st. Engaged in instructing in the elepopulation of Cincinnati. 2d. Written for the newspaper

of the American Colonization Society. 4th. Visited, eaten, and boarded with colured people.

other places, has been charged to some of lieved, a necessity for suspending the Aboli-

edge, at all sustains. that some of our number have associated rate attempt to reduce it to practice, which equality, have visited and eaten with them; coloured people with the institution, which and, especially, that an individual, late a produced the occurrences before related, member of this institution, in the course of In addition to these particulars, there we before the act deemed objectionable trans- were derogatory to the dignity and propri-

nputation, be made liable for his acts. the faculty have called our attention, the rocated with great frequency at the institufrankness which we mean to manifest, for- tion, and by invitations to dipe with the stubids that we should conceal our sentiments dents and other marked attention, they were upon this point, especially as such a perfect encouraged to come; and these things, The following considerations have had great invidious insinuations to which they gave weight with your committee:

founded in prejudice.

2d. Public sentiment upon this subject is partial. It is found essential to success in reluctantly, and not with the view of preall foreign missions, for the teachers to asso- senting the conduct of the young men in an ciate intimately with the people they instruct. invidious light, but simply to show that the

spective of colour, which provoked the com-munity, and arrayed its rising indignation Liberia, upon similar communities; nay, it

thus separated from sinners, did neverthe- or promote the interests of the colored peo- of free inquiry, or its inhibition. be, in our opinion, intolerable and ruinous, stained with sin, we are ashamed to claim to show, that if the committee, the trustees, they impart no such authority to the face It is fundamental to our principles to treat

spect to condition or complexion. Thus we cies. And when they remember the kind- own discretion, and unregulated by the have learned the law of love. would act against the pride of caste. Thus treated—the patience and long-suffering students, as we understand it, is the Your late communication was committed, we would practise as we preach; the only by a vote of our society, to brethren Robin- mode to get credit for sincerity or to influson, H. P. Thompson, Miter, J. Allen, and cance others. We have reason to believe argument and warning, they have brought propriated to study, unmodified wholl Lyman, who presented the following report, that our effort has already attained to great upon the institution, and the cheerfulness any discretionary power of the faculty which was unanimously adopted by the socie-ty, and is now sent as an expression of our have been revived, that the desponding have been cheered and encouraged. Can we now go back?

the extravagance of the public sensibility jured benefactors. And if, at any time, the as we believe, in the history of the upon this whole subject, as it stands connected with the institution. When we reflect, that the opinions of the officers of the institution, and that all the permanent influences appertaining to it, harmonize with the associated with the doctrine of immediate institution, without a discretionary pow prevailing sentiment, and that our own influence, whatever it may be, is necessarily limited and evanescent; limited in respect to the community upon which it can be made to bear, and transient, because our connection with the institution will soon cease: we cannot but believe that an alarm so disproportioned to its cause, will speedily give place to returning confidence.

In view of our own weakness, therefore, oubtful expediency, to allay the anxiety felt ble remonstrance to the public, in the words of we advise the society to raise a note of hum-David, "wherefore doth my lord thus pursue after his servant, for the king of Israel hath come out to seek a flea as when one doth hunt a partridge in the mountains." We submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a measure of public disapprobation was one of the things anticipated in the formation of our society.

Resolved, That the only rational ground for the odium, which has attached itself to the seminary, has resulted from the false reand efforts, either by private individuals or the press.

Resolved, That we cannot censure the practice of our members in eating, visiting, and boarding in coloured families, on any principle of religion or of reason.

Resolved, That on a review of the measures taken in our associated capacity, we see nothing which duty to God, and love to man did not require.

Resolved, That while we feel constrained

to differ from our respected faculty, as to the measures to be pursued in the prosecution of this enterprise, we rejoice to find, that we so far harmonize with them as to the great end of our efforts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this

meeting be sent to the faculty, with the assurance of our affection and respect.

To this communication no answer was returned. But notwithstanding its ungracious aspect and declared unanimity, the did believe that there had been a difference of opinion, and that it might be hoped, that after all, there would be a silent but satisfac tory change. And we are now assured, that the change has come, though not in season to avert the mischief which the course had occasioned. We have been credibly inform. nents of science and religion, the coloured ed that the young gentleman who boarded in the coloured family, and a large majority ted to the faculty the exposition and admin- what respect we could have done of the members of the society present, have 3d. Avowed opposition to the principles expressed their deliberate opinion, that such following declaration of their understanding been by the indurance of the perversion intercourse is not necessary or expedient of the abovementioned regulations, and of free inquiry, and not by its inhibition, or even in respect to its influence on the coloured people themselves, and have advised Your committee do not feel prepared to those who instruct them now, not to imitate advise, that these measures should be con-demned or abandoned. (June 16,) to the close of the term about the opinion of the faculty, if they were rightly continued; and though every thing was done understood, except in relation to the last by the friends of the seminary, that could be, the faculty. In regard to these, therefore, we will to correct exaggeration and misapprehenmake a more explicit statement of our views. sion, and allay feeling, it was the access of As anti-colonization has always been a vacation and the dispersion of the students, ry, and thorough discussion for the acqui- we could do to shield them from the const matter of mere private opinion and individu- which chiefly alleviated our apprehensions. al action, so we would advise, that it should During the vacation, and in the absence of remain without any expression of opinion, a majority of the faculty, events occurred as a society or school upon the subject. In which brought upon the executive commit- of the above objects, according to the usages view of the number and character of the tee, the necessity in their judgment of imfriends of colonization, it is recommended mediate action. The urgency of this necesseminaries—we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we also regard with favor view of the user we we also regard with favor view of the user we were well as the regard view of the user we will be user with the region of the user we were the regard view of the user we will be user with the region of the user we will be user with the region of the user we will be user with the region of the user we will be user with the region of the user with the region of the user we will be user with the region of the user with the region that where, from principle, opposition to it sity was greatly increased during their at- untary associations of students designed to tality of an influential member of the Abo must exist, it should be characterized by no tention to the subject, by another visit to the denunciation or arrogant self-sufficiency. seminary, of a carriage of coloured persons. We make this remark with a view to express This augmented greatly the public exasperaour sentiments against a practice, which, in tion, and occasioned, as the committee beour members, but which no observation of tion Society in the institution; for however our own, or any evidence within our knowl- unanticipated or undesired by some of the society, the preceding occurrences may have But the great stone of stumbling to the been, it was their avowed doctrine of the ommunity seems to be found in the fact, propriety of such intercourse, and a delibewith the coloured people, upon terms of invited and authorized that familiarity of the

In addition to these particulars, there was his missionary operations, has boarded in a a frequency and a familiarity of intercourse coloured family. With regard to this last, between the students and the colored famiwe might say, that that individual has never lies of the city, which was on some account asked or received advice upon that subject inconvenient to them, and occasioned anifrom our society or any member of it; and madversions, which we cannot repeat, but as his concection with the institution ceased which subjected the students to ridicule, and pired, the institution can, by no scheme of cty, which ought ever to characterize young men who are in preparation for the ministry. But as the measure, to which he has resort- These attentions of the young men to the d, involves a principle of action, to which colored people of the city, were also recipnanimity of sentiment obtains among us. which were done with the amplifications and occasion, went out over the city and over 1st. The objection is unintelligent and the West, and rendered the institution an

object of intolerable odium and indignation. We have made the preceding statements It is essential to the gaining of that con-fidence, without which all efforts to good denounce, as an arbitrary inhibition of free to the rights of discussion and free inquiry, The same thing, which so scandalizes the or to the question of abolition as right or

principles, to any extent which it was possible to reconcile, with the primary ends and the faculty, the supervision of its safe e

ciated with abolition principles, and follow- fare of the institution. The question, they ing them up with a course of precipitate ac- fore, now between the stu tion, not required to secure the confidence laws, is not a question concerning the ple. Especially have we given this history claim no right of inhibiting free inquiry by the abolitionists, the students themselves quiry, and associations for benevolent act are not the most appropriate executors, of shall be pursued by the students in the prosperity of the institution.

It is fundamental to our principles to treat are not the most appropriate executors, of shall be pursued by the students in men according to their character without rehumnn or divine wrath upon their delinquentum not appropriated to study, entirely at Thus we ness with which they have uniformly been discretion of the faculty with which their injurious action was endur- of an entire and unregulated free an ed, the multiplied mischiefs which against dependent action during the hours no with which a regular dismission was granted account of the supposed injurious effective when asked, they might, with more proprie- any of their measures upon the interest ty, have laid their hand upon their mouth, of the institution—they being liable to pu and their mouth in the dust, than to open it ishment only for the actual abuse of Finally, we would call your attention to in unmeasured denunciation against their in- independent liberty. committee or the trustees have spoken of of students in literary and theological abolition in terms of strong aversion, or ex- tutions, we have only to say, that the true pressed their determination to rid the institu- tees could conceive of no way to m tion of it, it has always been abolitionism the well-balanced and safe movements of the equalization irrespective of color, and the attempt to reduce it to practice, and in view the abuse of liberty. They could not fra of the inflamatory influences, and odium, and laws prospectively, which should prohib

> colonization society offended many—that the quarterly public meeting of the abolition so-sufficient magnitude to demand dismiss ciety helped to give it offensive notoriety, as or expulsion, and could conceive of no bet did also the exultation of its members in expedient than the one sactioned by the their published letters, and by their delegates perience of ages, that of investing the at the east, as having obtained such an ex- ulty, in whose judgment they confided, clusive possession of the Lane Seminary. a discretionary power. It cannot be denied also, that a spirit of bitter sarcasm and over-bearing contemptu- by the students, as an aggression ous denunciation, did characterize the com- rights of free inquiry, they could not munications of the influential members of the society, which gave to it a tone and ac- without the enactment of an ex post tion in the instituion, that repelled the acces- law, or punishing where no law had sion of southern and western students, and transgressed .- Moreover as the suspensi gave great uneasiness to young men in the the Abolition Society by the trustees, institution, eastern and western, and those the proposed dismission by an individual among the most calm, judicious, and reason- two students, on the ground of an alle Still we deprecated the necessity of abuse of the right of free inquiry, have ports which have been given of our doctrines separating from the institution a class of denounced as an outrageous despots young men so talented, and in all other re- there would seem to be left to the board pects so promising and beloved, and clung faculty, no power for the governmen to the hope, that time and patience, and af- preservation of the institution out of fection, and reiterated argument, would obviate the evil: and but for the crisis which abuse of their rights of free inquiry an was forced upon us, and the interposition of dependent action, when they them a powerful influence from abroad, it is our shall be of opinion that they are guilty opinion, that they would have been at this other words proclaiming, out of stud time quietly pursuing their studies in the for three or four hours daily, a perfect Seminary, instead of being scattered abroad. pendence of all responsibility or control

It is the first time, so far as we know, in which the inmates of a literary or religious to any discretionary power of the facult institution, when misunderstandings have regulate at all the exercise of those r arisen between them and the faculty, have been sustained by religious newspapers, and tution, the abolitionists could not conscien religious men, and Christian ministers, upon tiously agree, and therefore have asked an partial information, and the exparte testimony of the discontented; and we cannot but hope that our experience will modify beneficially, the conduct of abolitisnists and the understandings should not occur between faculty, in all our literary and theological the students and the faculty. We only institutions, so as to escape the repetition of gret, that they should have thought the our unhappy experience. In respect to the selves required or authorized to pure fresolutions and orders, the faculty, in coming together, perceived, that the intention of unattended by all the circumstance the trustees was, in several cases, misunderstood; and consequently prepared and pub- misrepresentation. lished immediately an exposition of their understanding of the laws, and how they would be administered.

DECLARATION OF THE FACULTY OF LANE SEMINARY.

The trustees of Lane Seminary have recently passed certain rules and orders which tations .- We may have erred, but in the istration of the same—the faculty make the the manner in which they will be adminis- sriction; and it is our deliberate opinion

ted institutions, since they merely commit which the abolitionists did not themselves This indeed is unnecessary, even in the middle of July, the excitement in the city the whole management of the internal concreate, by pressing upon public sensibility cerns of the seminary to the discretion of the doctrine, and countenancing and just

2. We approve of and will always protect tive of color. and encourage in this institution, free inquisition of knowledge and the dicipline of quences of their own ill-judged conduct, mind-we approve also of voluntary asso- that they do but eat of the fruit of their of ciations of the students for the furtherance way, and are filled with their own devices seminaries-we also regard with favor, vol- originated and continued by the instrum act upon the community, in the form of Sab- tion Society, with the express design of mal bath Schools, Tract, Foreign Mission, Tem- ing the institution subservient to the ca perance, and other benevolent labors in sub- of abolition. That this became to his mit ordination to the great ends of the institu- and heart, and conscience, so much the a tion, of which, in all instances, the faculty, absorbing object, and so magnified in its n as the immediate guardians of the institu- lative importance, as, in his estimation,

and for voluntary bublic action, will, within attainment, even though it were the prosper these limits, be approved and encouraged—ity of the seminary itself. But while associations for social public action, too abfeel called upon to say this, justice and a sorbing for health and the most favorable fection require us to render at the same time prosecution of study, and bearing upon a di- a willing and melancholy homage to the vided and excited community, and touching talents, and piety, and moral courage, and subjects of great national difficulty, and high energy of the individual, which we lament political interest, and conducted in a man- that want of early guidance and subording ner to offend, needlessly, public sentiment, tion, which might have qualified his mind to and to commit the seminary and its influen- act safely by consultation in alliance with ces, and this according to the unregulated other minds, instead of relying with a penidiscretion of the students, and in opposition ous confidence in its own sufficiency. We to the advice of the faculty, we cannot permit, without betraying the trust reposed in mania, which not unfrequently is the result us, and disregarding the laws and usages of of the concentration of a powerful intellect all kindred institutions.

the trustees, we regard the dissolution of while our high expectations and warm affective regard to the exclusion of the societies as called for by the necessities tions have been disappointed in him and of the case: and the second order we re-gard as simply vesting the executive com-mittee with trustee powers in castal and the hope and daily prayer, that the past may mittee with trustee powers in certain cases, suffice, and that wiser counsels and more at and not intended to interfere with the appropriate duties of the faculty or the rights of future course. the students.

[Signed] LYMAN BEECHER, THOMAS J. BIGGS, CALVIN E. STOWE. Lane Seminary, Oct. 17, 1834.

When the abolition of the literary department required a revision of the laws, those which are now published, were unanimously adopted.

These, in respect to the discretionary power of the faculty, embody only what is both statute and common law in all well-reg-

cise. To all associations of students, san cessity of action, was one which the mem-sulted to ascertain whether a proposed no bers of the society had themselves created, ment would interfere with any existing by avowing doctrines not necessarily, asso- rangment, or be inconsistent with the

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FRIEND G.

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The whole question is, whether free To this new cla all the aberrations to which young associated peril thus brought upon the institution.

It is true that the avowed hostility to the ted, minds might be liable, or the Indeed when any legislation is rega

ceive how its abuse even could be pur hours, but to punish the students for

To this the trustees could not consent, with reference to its influence on the received a regular dismission

It is probably impossible in the actation of such protracted difficulties, that some mis case, can have the effect only of injur-

We have certainly spoken openly a freely, of what we considered their un sonable conduct in the particulars nama as we have of their talent and excelle other respects, and while we have admit their misjudgment, have vindicated t against unfounded rumors and misrep already been published; and commit- trospection we are not able to perceive with a thorough knowledge of the case, that 1. We see nothing in these regulations which is not common law in all well-regulacise of free inquiry and benevolent action fying the practice, of intercourse irrespec

We are confident, that we have done a

In conclusion, we feel it our duty to se tion, must be the judges.

3. But while associations for free inquiry, duty, to sacrifice whatever might obstruct it the presset 4. In respect to the two orders passed by subject to the exclusion of others; and trustees, we regard the dissolution by

That the community may fully understand the principles on which the seminary is governed, a copy of all the laws now in force is published with this report, in which the duty of a general supervision is committed to the faculty, that the interests of the institution

may receive no detriment.

[Signed] LYMAN BRECHER, Faculty THOMAS J. BIGGS, CALVIN E. STOWE,

Letters for GEORGE THOMPSON nust henceforth be directed to No. 23, Brighton-Street, Boston, instead of Roxbury.

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PSON

0. 23, xbury.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8th, 1835.

great pleasure to witness the unceasuse of immediate entancipation. I have cherating three millions (or thereamagnable, it is our right, and should age in a spirit of liberty. It is deeply to be And here, for conclusion, I would mention a little verdict of Guilty. a also rescue those who are in prison - the world to come everlasting life." non shackles - knock off their fetters. cuppressed go free - and those who are m bondage, shall be yoked no longer, e tree and equal - even as our Declara-

British dominions have liberated their mechans, which many predicted would humane and heaveniy act? It has ed the fondest anticipations of abolitioner in Europe or this country ; a precedent

ace, a Thompson, a Tappan, or a Garrison, at their posts, lighting with the armor of aboth must eventually prevail, for the liberty sable and ignorant, though grateful brethd as such, who can light against its truth, n prosper ! The south must give way to abment, and the north must give evidence mammous will on the subject of this holy makind and universal emancipation. mediate friends of the cause in this place. Garrison. ends Hussey and Winslow (Nathan,) and Fesenden, Greenleaf, Appleton and others, awake; their exertions have been manicessuat, though they have had every thing eer. Persecution has attended their hu and the most opprobrious and scanous spirits, who have been forced to endure ous inverses to establish the utility and safe-

Le unto your former one, I think it

JOSIAH L. THOMAS.

Lowell, Dec. 25, 1834.

al God upon all the christian means within ser, in the concrete? Zerubbabel of him-Who hash despised the day of small things ? ing of our temple is indeed a mighty he difficulties are great; but the mounbecome a plain, and Zerubbabel shall the head-stone, with shoutings, saying,

plest employment. In the erection of our

aring, asked his hearers to exchange, in their their circumstances with the slave, and treenmended to enable us to ascertain directly to Providence. Mercury cuts him short, by utterly repueven so unto them; ' but unfortunately before the advent of this wonderful and hter. I ask; says Thomas Paine, ' what the case will cheat you into good temper.'
No. 7. Nov. 1773. Ah, naughty Thomas How could you deceive the good people of

erected for this Don Quixote to wreak his chival-

To this it is only necessary to say, that whatever those objections may be called, they were precisely what are urged by the opponents of the anti-slavery estions which you, in common with othelections when a state making in the no- perfectly satisfactory. Here, then, is tergiversation. Here is abuse of speech. Here is that scurrility heave yer, that many people who profess to be with which the same person, in a recent paper, acd, hewever, that many proper and process to be diverged to our cause, have deprecated the ultimate cuses the editor of the Liberator; and here we may

heh is not in proper keeping with a sincere I would it were conscientious, because there is more here is not in proper keeping with a sineere lawon of were conscientious, because there is more hope of a fool than of the wilfully blind; and as we would not administer medicine to the dead, so we est colored breturen from the most abject may save ourselves the trouble of expastulation where a man has renounced the use and authority of their own defence with patience and lenity, and asusidated our duty, to use all fair, equita- reason. I cannot but despair of a man when he

as in such an ealightened land as Amer- anecdote of the pious and celebrated John Wesley. should be found men who are so unfeel- It may show Mr. Thompson that he is not the first our worthy Lafayette pronounce, it is a a Quixote: and in another respect, he may find it that the object of the convention is unnecessary; if the third the object of the convention is unnecessary; if the object of t a expect of grant and bounts and bounds are bounds and bounds and bounds and bounds and bounds and bounds are bounds and bounds and bounds and bounds are bounds and bounds and bounds and bounds are bounds are bounds and bounds are bounds and bounds are bounds are bounds are was essentially diameter. It blush for the country that our gent 1 blush for the country that our gent 1 blush for the country that our gent 2 blu a five rountry at the present time. It I am sober-minded. For He has declared, "There plan and their principles before the community, and the principles before the community, and the principles before the community, and their principles before the community and their principles before the community and their principles before the community. plan and their principles before the community, and the present time. It is no man that hath left house, or friends, or brethcould be acc and independent. He nervcould be accordance to be a function of color place upon the sincerity and benevolence
of such men as Joseph Tracy, Leonard Bacon. A.

It is no man that hath left house, or friends, or brethreturned home under an irrevocable sentence of utter condemnation. I am not aware that any one of
the ministers to battle and to conquest,
the ministers co-operating with them at that time,
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It is no man that hath left house, or friends, or brethreturned home under an irrevocable sentence of utter condemnation. I am not aware that any one of
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of color place upon the sincerity and benevolence
of such men as Joseph Tracy, Leonard Bacon. A.

It is no man that hath left house, or

I am, sir. A Constant Reader and Subscriber.

PLAINNESS OF SPEECH.

and where are the uncontrollable and you have set down your foot respecting a Maryland; consequently, that it was worthy of the Society—a society which is loathed and executed censorship of the press,' and that you are confidence and support of the christian public; and by the colored people throughout the country. They resolved not to submit to be operated upon yet they have not since lifted a finger to sustain it, must first proclaim themselves abolitionists and anti-American chandration.

(American chandration.)

(American chandration.) coward - and many brave soldiers, like a of the denunciations hurled at you from until they had relieved their consciences, and undeso many points of the compass. It is amu- ceived their followers, by a public recantation and sing, or rather sickening, to hear some talk confession. They have not recanted—they have and must eventually prevail, for the liberty salie and ignorant, though grateful brethsolite and ignorant, though grateful brethsolites. I have often heard such people

not made any confession—nor have they acted in accordance with their avowed belief in the utility and benevolence of the scheme. They find, how-I would say, for one, go forward - yours talk. They are in favor of abolishing sla- ever, that they cannot safely advocate it, and therecanse - even as much so as the holy reli- very immediately, but not a la mode de forc they are dumb. They are politic men-they Garrison! I think such people would do are cautious men-they are accommodating men; well to read daily for at least six weeks, a piece published in your paper some time cloudless sky upon an unruffled stream. Now, with since, and headed, if I mistake not, 'Hang the facts respecting the origin and character of the

polite' cannot relish the good strong Saxon legislature, so long as they remain in their present language in which you are wont to express position, they will not, they cannot receive the confidence of the colored people and their undeviating vourself. But you write for the multitude: friends. and I hope you will not consent to sacrifice | For the third time, I lift up a note of remonstrance albers have been applied to this little band their interests in order to please the fastidi- and warning; and it is in relation to the new or-

windows of your neighbor's dwelling. You city on Wednesday last. And here let me frankly walk mineingly across the way, as if the state, that I have been seasonably and urgently cauof my fellow citizens, a great deal of dancing-master observed your step-ring thoused, by several abolition brethren whom I respect to be respected, not to dancing-master observed your step-ring moued, by several abolition brothren whom I respect age to come down here and give us a string attached to it, or causing unpleasant be too precipitate, or too uncharitable, or too harsh, sensations in the ears of those within—and after due scraping, bowing, &c. &c., crave acts. Certainly, I will try to comply with their the which we have on the topic : for permission to suggest to the unsuspecting advice. I mean to be deliberate—I will speak in the name of charity: and therefore my conscience atterest themselves with anti-slavery measures to avoid the danger that seems to and my judgment, concurring in this matter, authorthreaten them! You do this, did I say? No-you cry fire! fire!! This tells the ganization, corrupt in its origin, deceitful in its obwhole story. I hope you will continue to ject, and exclusive in its action. I brand it as a cry fire, and I for one will pray God to strengthen your lungs, and enable you to strengthen your lungs, and the your lungs are strengthen your lungs, and the your lungs are strengthen your lungs.

What harm, some may ask, is there in the foregoing and arded a prompt and strong and arded a prompt and strong and arded a proposition of strong and arded a prompt and strong and arded a proposition of strong and arded a prompt and strong and a weight of a talent.' He did not fail to speak higs of thistles. to we have previously proposed. In at- in seven, the cup of salvation, and six days sounding title.

long, curved sentence!

I close, as I began, with the hope that you looks suspicious. will continue to call things by their right urous enterprise are Joseph Tracy, formerly of the phraseology of the second article not only

caby such fallacious reasoning: but unfortuand on Sunday delivered two lectures in the Methoof professedly christian people more virulently, than object of this Society is to promote the circulation ar you, Mr. T. H had not arisen dist Episcopal Church. The audiences were overfor day, like a sun in the horizon of morals, to flowing, including nearly all the Theological and Academical Students in the neighboring institutions.

Academical Students in the neighboring institutions.

The morals and of the Bibbe, in an interpretation of t the celloquial discussion which occurred on On Monday, Mr. Thompson had a meeting with the Monday evening, Mr. H. remarks, 'At the dis-Students in the Chapel, and in the evening gave a Students in the Chapel, and in the evening gave a character of the discount of the passions of southern taskmasters, and declared the passions of southern taskmasters.

BOSTOM,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

to set cause, have deprecated the ultimate year our cause, have deprecated the ultimate who called the Convention together, I believe, bearing of which cannot be doubted by any set of which cannot be doubted by any set of the planters to suppose the tribunal of Justice and Humanity, as constructed the ultimate who called the Convention together, I believe, bearing the American Colonization Society. I arraigned before the tribunal of Justice and Humanity, as constructed the ultimate who called the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned before the tribunal of Justice and Humanity, as constructed the Convention, perhaps more than three will tend to see that this to receive the tribunal of Justice and Humanity, as constructed the Convention, perhaps who called the Convention together, I believe, bearing the American Colonization Society. I arraigned before the tribunal of Justice and Humanity, as constructed the Convention, perhaps who called the Convention together, I believe, bearing the American Colonization Society. I arraigned before the tribunal of Justice and Humanity, as constructed the Convention together, I believe, bearing the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the American Colonization Society. I arraigned the Convention together, I believe, bearing to the Con design in view be a truly disinterested motives; but it does all fair, equitate means and exertions to that end; and the mass and exertions to the constitution of the Convention.

The blowing constitution of the convention of the convention of th

MR. GARRISON,—I, for one, am glad that adapted to emancipate the entire slave population of yielding supporters of the American Colonization members are friendly to the Colonization Society. Maryland Colonization Society before them, and There are a 'favored few' whose 'ears also the atrocious colonization acts of the Maryland

ganization,' called the 'American Union for the re-The flames are bursting from the roof and he flame and improvement of the colored race,' (a very !! FIRE!!! till the engines are much, it may do immense mischief: this will depend

is we have previously proposed. In atline, you will perceive that we have chosline, you will perceive that In seven the 'cup of damnation.' He might have got at the point by taking a more functional point of the but the better way is the turnpike leading directly to Providence.

| Convention | I have heard of a minister of the gospel was precisely such as abouttoms were went known heartly to approve—such as they were bending all human souls. What 'a kind moral influence' and reconciliation! who urged his hearers to observe the divine the old fashroned golden rule, and this for an procedure of the orator is denounced and procedure of the orator is denounced as a straight the procedure of the orator is denounced as a straight to design of the orator is denounced as a straight to design of the orator is denounced as a straight to design of the orator is denounced as a straight to design of the orator is denounced as a straight to approve such as they were their energies and means to accomplish—namely, against southern oppression these very judicious and dove-like philamthropists have been exerting the relief and improvement of the colored race. Why, then, were they not consulted? Why were they not invited to attend any of the preliminary meetings? If this new society was to be strictly meetings? If this new society was to be strictly such as a straight to approve such as find moral influence their contract as find moral influence against southern oppression these very judicious and dove-like philamthropists have been exerting for a series of years, as advocates of the Colonization Society! What wondrous deeds they have always the relief and improvement of the colored race.

Why, then, were they not consulted? Why were they not invited to attend any of the preliminary meetings? If this new society was to be strictly such as a straight to approve a series of years, as advocates of the Colonization Society! What wondrous deeds they have always a straight to approve a series of years, as advocates of the colored people. Merrary, generally proves a weak cause de of the party using it. Sapient son of the pa been for the speaker, and how much more including strong thy perception! Hither-profitable to the hearer, had the word intend-policies have joined in their admiration of the enter the more than a polition of the speaker, and how much more ing our colored population, then abolitionists could give it their support, and their co-operation ought in reference to the persons and actions of abolitions. This conduct at the other than a polition of the speaker, and how much more ing our colored population, then abolitionists, could agit their support, and their co-operation ought in reference to the persons and actions of abolition-scended to hold out, in the evening, the olive-branch of peace: They was nead used the guild terms, fanatics—madmen—agitators—amalgamators—distinction of the support and to be wholly occupied in reference to the persons and actions of abolition-scended to hold out, in the evening, the olive-branch of peace: They was nead to be wholly occupied in reference to the persons and actions of abolition-scended to hold out, in the evening, the olive-branch of peace in the morning, and broken them over the agitators—amalgamators—distinction of the support and to be wholly occupied in reference to the persons and actions of abolition-scended to hold out, in the evening, the olive-branch of peace in the olive-branch olive branch of peace in the olive-branch olive branch olive br

On Saturday last, Mr. Thompson visited Andover, of liberty more injuriously, and prejudiced the minds guage used in specifying its grand design—'The

clared that jacobinism is the distinctive feature of son, nor to plunder the national treasury, nor to legabolitionism. It is only necessary for abolitionists islate for the south, nor to cut the throats of the AMERICAN UNION

and the colored people, generally, to know that this planters, but only in all mitable ways to be benevonew scheme is the production of these individuals, lent, pitiful, &c. &c.!! Honest men seldom think

spirators against the happiness, the quietude, the composen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the happiness, the quietude, the composen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the happiness, the quietude, the composen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the happiness, the quietude, the composen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the happiness, the quietude, the composen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the happiness, the quietude, the composen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the perhaps the convention of the same faith, namely, orthogen the Convention, perhaps more than three with tend to reconcile the perhaps the convention of the same faith, namely, orthogen the convention of the convention of trodden race, men of all grades and professions, from the highest point of spiritual and political eminent of the new society will be in the same hands, nence, down to the lowest. They were heard in This is not a very serious objection, provided the Society shall be to promote the intellectual and CHARLES TAPPAN, Esq.

Rev. Baron Stow, Vice President.

Rev. J. W. Chickering, Charles Tappan, Esq.

Secretaries. redict of Guilty.

In this grave procedure, I was not actuated by tion (i. e. the last explanatory and decisive call)

To this grave procedure, I was not actuated by tion (i. e. the last explanatory and decisive call)

To stitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual constitution? It looks cowardly—it looks hypo-large in a promote in a promot should be found men who are so unfeelthe first personal ill-will to any member of the human famishould have been inserted by authority in only one
critical—it looks as if the framers of it were only
intent upon gulling the planters. Were they afraid

erting a kind moral influence, to convince all a Quixote: and in another respect, he may find it of mercy, and the obligations of impartial love.

Again I was called upon, by the same high indicated away. I do hope our detook his mission to America, which was principle of the convergence, which are of encouragement. When Mr. Wesley undertook his mission to America, which was principle of the Color of decements, a few months since, to warn my country-butter will endeavor by fair means to be seen, in the decements, a few months since, to warn my country-butter will endeavor by fair means to be seen, in the decements, a few months since, to warn my country-butter will endeavor by fair means to be seen, in the decements, a few months since, to warn my country-butter will be result at there might be a general meeting of delegates between the shall print, and the measures they shall print, and the measu

their silence, they have betrayed the heartlessness and equality in this country are concerned? None of their philanthropy, and manifested a spirit closely at all. These individuals have always been, and

I have accused this new society of being-

I tion was necessary, inasmuch as the object of all anti-slavery societies is the intellectual and moral elevation of it know that they are viewed with astrust and displeasure by the colored race in our midst. They have sought to expatriate this race from these shores. They have never truly recognized the negro as a man and a brother. They have pever humbled themselves, and endeavored to make him an equal. They have never denounced as simult the prejudice which exists against him here, but they have cherished and justified that prejudice. It is apparent that they are proud and ambitious anen, who, because others have taken the lead in the cause of immediate and universal emanstition; and of such others as shall from time to time be elected."

LIST OF OFFICERS.

How. WM. REED. Marblehead, President. Rev. JOHN LINDSEY. Boston, Vice cipation, are filled with chagrin and disappointment, and are therefore devising the erection of a new synagogue, as they love to fill the uppermost seats. If they had cordially embraced the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, then they would Why not let every one who signs the constitution. cipation, are filled with chagrin and disappointment, having put their names upon the list of members of that body, on being interrogated after the new society was organized, whether they would belong to it, answered in clear and emphatic tones before the whole Convention,—NO! NO! They were But, perhaps we mistake—'elected' may not prompted to do this by any one; but, as in the case of the colonization scheme, so in this, they saw

The second article of its Constitution is in the following words

The entings be werth any thing in the about may we not expect to accrue from the God more all the shell-time many string of the Deacons,' he still called things by their right names. I remember seeing an account think of it, reader? Thus far I have written by way of preface to the other than the configuration of the composed in part of that interesting class of composed in part of that interesting class of the Society to relieve and improve the condition of the Society to relieve and interesting the society of the Society to relieve and interesting the soc persons last above named, upon whose un- want of confidence in the benevolent efficiency and of the colored race in this country; and therefore it ber of the Liberator. I will here affirm, however, protected pates 'the hail beat for the space of one full hour, every stone being about the nion.' Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor treasury of the Colonization Society, to be absorbed reasury of the Colonization Society, to be absorbed reasured in the conduct of the chairman (Hoa. William Colonization Society, to be absorbed reasured in the colonization Society and the colonization society in the colonization society and the colonization in removing the colored people to Africa, and ele- treatment of Rev. Mr. Phelps and George Thompin removing the colored people to Africa, and elec-Luow proceed to state the grounds upon which I base my opinions, and to trace the origin of that Society with a new garb, and under another name. plainly of the glaring inconsistency and crythere continue our animadversions and re
plainly of the glaring inconsistency and crythere continue our animadversions and re
plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

plainly of the glaring inconsistency and cryting guilt of those who hand round, one day

which has resulted in a soulless organization with a

lis just such a constitution as southern slaveholders

the convention was cold and servile; that the prinGeorge Thompson, Esq., Rev. A. A. Phelps, was precisely such as abolitionists were well known a generous surrender of their right of property in ing resolution was adopted by way of atonement in reference to the persons and actions of abolitionto have been solicited. This conduct, at the outset,
to have been solicited. This conduct, at the outset,
looks suspicious.

Again: The two prominent leaders in this adventurous enterprise are Joseph Tracy, formerly of
Vermont, but now editor of the Boston Recorder,

Lead I such an olive-branch! Insult addto injury—but we can, and cheerfully do, forgive
both.

The Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Association will hold a public meeting at Julien Hall, on
Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Addresses are
to the persons and actions of abolitionists! And still their syren song is, 'a kind moral
influence!' by which they hope to put the nation
again into a sound slumber.

The phraseology of the second article not only
lacks the precision of principle, but is quite indefinite
were one entrapped by the Colonization Society:

Jan. 16.

The purase Paine, what will not try to gratify the vermont, but now editor of the Boston Recorder, lacks the precision of principle, but is quite indefinite were one entrapped by the Colonization Society were one can and the solutions are equal, and the right on terms from your vocabulary—that you will not try to grathy the one is the morallel of the one is the moral of the one is the morallel of the one is the moral of the one of the one is the moral of the one of the one is the moral of the one is the moral of the one of the one is the moral of the one is the moral of the one is the one of the one of the one is the moral of the one is the moral of the one of the one is the moral of the one with their solutions are equal, and the right to me it the parallel of the other. The questing cory circumstance that can possibly breakers politics to a simple thought, and as hard as you possibly a mode of investigation, in vehicle the save will cheat you life the tase will cheat you made of investigation, in vehicle the same will cheat you made of investigation, in vehicle the same will cheat you into good temper.

MR. THOMPSON AT ANDOVER.

Without having any cause of personal variance of this new 'American Union!' Be not declared that the object of this society shall be to delared that the object of this new 'American Union!' Be not terms from your vocabulary—that you will strive as ever, to 'hit the nail on the will edit captive by its specious appearance: it is the old hand-maid of slavery, with her cheeks newly in reference to their public acts, I am constrained to say, that, in my judgment, formed on a rigid and protracted examination of their writings, they have a resort to unswitched the same adjust to the populate, a new 'American Union!' Be not declared that the object of this society shall be to delared that the object of this new 'American Union!' Be not the action!' Be not declared that the object of this new 'American Union!' Be not the action!' Be not the captive by its specious appearance: it is the old hand-maid of slavery, with her cheeks newly part of the captive by its specious appearance: it is the old hand-maid of slavery, with her cheeks newly part of the captive by its specious appearance: it is the old hand-maid of slavery, with her cheeks newly part of the captive by at the captive by its specious appearance: it is the old hand-maid of slavery, with her cheeks newly part of the captive by at the captive by at the captive by its specious appearance: it is the old hand-maid of slavery, with her cheeks newly part of the captive by at the captive by and control the captive by and control the captive by cipation more effectually, disparaged the possession the American Bible Society, if this were the lanweak nerves of northern dough-faces and the furious

give him equal social and civil rights with others, in | The object of this Union is not to desolate the land | this country; and Mr. Tracy has repeatedly de- with fire and sword, nor to put down General Jack- FOR THE RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

3. CORRUPT IN ITS ORIGIN.

This I have already proved. The men who have allied to insincerity and cowardice. They certified that the scheme was righteous and humane, and of the abolition cause, and the headlong and unonizationists, and nineteen-twentieths of its present.

4. DECEITFUL IN ITS OBJECT.

Deceitful, because it does not appear whether it resolved not to submit to be operated upon by those who would kindly 'put a hook in shall we infer from such conduct? that they have discovered their error, and repented of it? No means to elevate our colored population in this countion was necessary, inasmuch as the object of all al meeting.

If they had cordially embraced the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, then they would Why not let every one who signs the constitution, not have got up 'a new organization,' destitute of and contributes in aid of the society, be a member? principle, to accomplish the same object; and as O, the reason is obvious enough! If this gap were long as they repudiate those principles, they will grope in the dark, and stumble, and fall. It becomes them first to be reconciled to their colored If any of them should apply for admittance, it must brother, and then to offer their gift upon the altar of first be ascertained whether they have sinned unchristian charity. A heavy condemnation was passed a in them at the Convention by several of our most intelligent and estimable colored citizens, who, This is almost equal to masonry. Query-Wonder whether the members will be required to give any signs or pass-words? Who is to be Grand High

But, perhaps we mistake-'elected' may have its eye upon slaveholders, and be a covert way of saying that they shall not be members of the society; at once through its hypocritical and haughty guise. and this suspicion was suggested that when an abolitionist said to one of the leading members of the society, 'There is nothing in your land from joining you'—'Ay, yes there is,' said he, 'we've looked out for that, in the article which en' color of their skin! scream fire!! Fire!!! till the engines are all upon the spot, and the flames subdued.

The apostle of Temperance of the lath no enemy so formidable as the flame speaking. He did the expression of strong and argent and a society of slaveholders by such a provision!

What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
What harm, some may ask, is there in the forego
The apostle of Temperance of the adjoining as society is this deltenance in the adjoining to information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to go inf

The article on our first page, from the 'Purc Testimony,' respecting the Rhode-Island Evangelical Consociation, hits the nail on the bead exactly. Another article, on the same page, headed 'Slavery,' from Dymond's Essays, sums up the principles and doctrines of abolitionists with great clearness and accuracy, and is irrefutable.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of ten dollars from the teachers of the West Centre Street Sabbath School, to constitute him a life member of the Mass. Sabbath School Union. May the Lord richly replemish their hearts with His grace; that, by their labors, they may accomplish much for their brethren.

J. W. PARKER. Boston, Jan. 8, ness and accuracy, and is irrefutable.

AMERICAN UNION COLORED RACE.

Wednesday, January 14, 1835 .- The Conention was called to order by Daniel Noyes, COLORED RACE.

Four years ago, I lifted up my voice against a stupendous scheme of deception and persecution, and tore the mask of hypocrisy from the brow of the American Colonization Society. I arraigned who called the Convention together, I believe, be-

The following Constitution was subsc-

returned home under an irrevocable sentence of ut- Judging from the past, what reliance can the people it! How unlike the impolitic, rash and abusive cers, and continue in office until others are

V. There shall also be an Executive has since had either the hardihood or interest to make a single plea in behalf of that scheme." By net M. Worcester, &c. &c. so far as their elevation practicable delay!' as may be practicable and most useful, obtain pecuniary means, employ agents, form Associations, and take all suitable measures and shall annually report their doings to the

VI. This Constitution may be altered on recommendation of the Executive Committee, or at the written request of any ten members of the Society, by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any annu-

HENRY EDWARDS, Esq. do. Rev. SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, Salem.

LANE SEMINARY.

We place on the preceding page, the Statement of the Faculty concerning the late difficulties in the Lane Seminary. We are willing to leave it with the common sense and christian integrity of the country, without accompanying it with many comments. In our opinion, it only makes bad, worseit is utterly condemnatory of the conduct of the Faculty and Trustees. It was probably drawn up by Dr. Beecher, but it is derogatory alike to his head and heart. The assertion, 'that opposition to the Abolition Society was neither the cause nor the occasion of its extinction,' will excite astonishment, and is positively contradicted by all the facts in the case. It seems that the crying guilt of the students consists in their inflexible purpose to regard and treat human beings according to their intellectual

ANNUAL MEETING.

Our anti-slavery brethren in the adjoining

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Third Annual Meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society will be held Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Amasa Walker, Esq. and others. Music by the colored Juvenile Choir, under the direction of Miss Paul. Collection at the close as usual. B. C. BACON, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 10th, 1835.

MIDDLESEX ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Middlesex Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Unitarian meeting-house, in Concord, on the fourth Tuesday (27th) of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
George Thompson, Esq. is expected to be present, and to deliver an address at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends of the African throughout the County are earnestly requested not to fail of attending this meeting. The cause requires promptness.

America' expects every man to do his duty.'

WILLIAM TWINING Secretary.

WILLIAM TWINING, Secretary. Lowell, January 1st, 1835.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A CARD.

PASSING AWAY. BY MRS. HEMANS. Passing away is written on the world, and all the

It is written on the rose, In its glory's full array ; Read what those buds disclose -Passing away."

It is written on the skies Of the soft blue summer days, It is traced in sunset's dyes -'Passing away.'

It is written on the trees, As their young leaves glistering play; And on brighter things than these -Passing away.'

It is written on the brow, Where the spirit's ardent ray Lives, burns, and triumohs now -Passing away.

It is written on the heart -Alas! that there decay Should claim from love a part! 'Passing away.' Friends, friends, oh! shall we meet

Where the spoiler finds no prey? Where lovely things and sweet Pass not away ? Shall we know each other's eyes,

With the thoughts that in them lay, When they meet beneath the skies Which pass away ?

THE SILKWORM'S WILL. BY MISS H. F. GOULD. On a plain rush burdle a silkworm lay, When a proud young princess came that way. The haughty child of a human king Threw a sidelong glance at the humble thing, That took, with a silent gratitude, From the mulberry-leaf her simple food -And shrunk, half scorn and half disgust, Away from her sister child of dust : Declaring she never yet could see Why a reptile form like this should be, And that she was not made with nerves so firm, As calmly to stand by a 'crawling worm!

With meek forbearance the silkworm took The taunting words and the spurning look, Alike a stranger to self and pride, She 'd no disquiet from aught beside, And lived of a meekness and peace possessed, Which these debar from the human breast. She only wished, for the barsh abus : To find some way to become of use To the haughty daughter of lordly man. And thus did she lay a noble plan, To teach her wisdom, and make it plain That the humble worm was not made in vain; A plan so generous, deep and high, That to carry it out she must even die!

'No more,' said she, ' will I drink or eat! I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet, To wrap me up from the sun's clear light, And hide my form from her wounded sight. In secret then till my end draws nigh, I'll toil for her; and when I die, I'll leave behind, as a farewell boon, To the proud young princess my whole cocoon To be reeled and wove to a shining lace, And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face And when she can calmly draw her breath Through the very threads that have caused n death;

When she finds, at length, she has nerves so firm As to wear the shroud of a crawling worm; May she bear in mind, that she walks with pride In the winding sheet where the Silkworm died !

WINTER. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I deem thee not unlovely - though thou com'st With a stern visage. To the tuneless bird -"he tender flow'ret - the rejoicing stream -Thy discipline is harsh. But unto man, Methinks thou hast a kindlier ministry -Thy lengthened eve is full of fire-side joys, And deathless linking of warm heart to heart; So that the hoarse stream passes by unheard. Earth, rob'd in white, a peaceful sabbath holds, And keepeth silence at her Maker's feet. She ceaseth from the harrowing of the plough, And from the harvest shouting. Man should rest

Thus from his fevered passions - and exhale The unbreathed carbon of his fostering thought, And drink in holy health. As the tossed bark Doth seek the shelter of some quiet bay, To trim its shattered cordage, and repair Its riven sails - so should the toil-worn mind Refit for time's rough voyage. Man, perchance, Soured by the world's sharp commerce, or impaire By the wild wanderings of his summer way, Turns like a truant scholar toward his home, And yields his nature to sweet influences, That purify and save.

The ruddy boy Comes, with his shouting school-mates, from

sport On the smooth frozen lake, as the first star Hangs pure and cold its silver cresset forth; And throwing off his skates, with boisterous glee, Hastes to his mother's side. Her tender hand Doth shake the snow-flakes from his glossy curls, And draw him nearer, and, with gentle voice, Asks of his lessons - while her lifted heart Solicits silently the Sire of Heaven To bless the lad.

The timid infant learns Better to love its father - longer sits Upon his knee, and, with a velvet lip, Prints on his brow such language as the tongue Hath never spoken.

Come thou to life's feast, With dove-eved meckness and bland charity -And thou shalt find even winter's rugged blast The minstrel-teacher of the well-turned soul; And when the last drop of its cup is drained, Arising with a song of praise, go up To the eternal banquet.

> THE SNOW. BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The silvery snow! - the silvery snow! -Like a glery it falls on the fields below; And the trees with their diamond branches appear Like the fairy growth of some magical sphere; While soft as music, and wild and white, It glitters and floats in the pale moonlight And spangles the river and fount as they flow : Oh! who has not loved the bright, beautiful snow

The silvery snow and the crinkling frost -How merry we go when the earth seems lost 4 Like spirits that rise from the dust of Time, To live in a purer and holier clime! -A new creation without a stain -Lovely as Heaven's own pure domain! But ah! like the many fair hopes of our years, It glitters awhile - and then melts into tears!

AFFLICTION.

BY SHAKSPEARE. Then was I as a tree Whose boughs did bend with fruit : but in one A storm, or robbery, call it what you will, And left me bare te weather.

MISCELLANEOUS

[From the Old Countryman.] THE PAPER MILL OF W. & M. CUR-

TIS & Co., AT BELLEVILLE, N. J. As we had occasion (Dec. 19,) to pass by this manufactory, we availed ourselves of the polite invitation of its Proprietors to go over it, and examine the machinery, which from report we were led to expect was extensive and perfect; but actual observation proved that it was much more so than we had imagined.

And we think our readers will be a little astounded when we tell them, that in this Mill, not a very extensive one either, the MECHANICS has been more nearly attained, than in any other Paper Establishment in these United States, or even in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland!

Yes, with some knowledge of what is do-Paper Manufacture, we boldly assert that and miseries lurking in the bottom of societhere is not an establishment in the world, in the morning, and tome out in the evening looked to. in PRINTED BOOKS, BOUND, AND READY And age FOR SALE!! It appears on reflection a dream, and not a reality; and yet it is sober fact. It has been done—is still done—and of course can be accomplished in other Paper Establishments, since this trial has fully succeeded. And what a revolution this may soon cause in both the Printing and Paper making Business, we suppose that none but long-headed mathematicians will attempt to prognosticate.

With these remarks, gentle reader, we will carry you into the Mill; and the first scene that meets the eye are four rollers, three or more feet in diameter, thickly set with knives, flying round on iron shafts in oval wooden boxes with astonishing velocity, and tearing the rags to pieces with such determination that in four hours they are beaten to the consistency of custard-being also both bleached and sized into the bargain, Liberalist. during the process.

If we follow the rags now reduced to pulp into the 'Machine room,' and walk to the head of it, the first object is the Pulp Dresthrough them by so fine a saw, that the interstice will only allow the water and the pulp to pass off; leaving the knots, dirt, &c. on the top. This pulp sieve is of English, and very recent, invention. Though sim-ple, it is a great saving to the Manufacturer -for in an establishment like this, it perhaps does away with the labor of thirty girls, who would otherwise be employed to pick the knots out of the Paper with a knife-which injured the face of the sheet; particularly in Writing Papers.

The pulp thus sifted, and stirred up in a a web of wire five feet wide, and shaken, it passes over a series of rollers, losing water as it goes, until it is carried through two heavy rollers, and on to a felt where it passes through two other rollers; but the felt intervening, of course but one side of the paper here feels the cylinder; so to let the letters herself, or much valued them in othcarried on another felt forward, and then reboth sides of the sheet have the same pres-sure and polish. This to Printers is a de-and the common sense of his life. I want sideratum. This paper machine was invent-by one *Didot*, a Frenchman, and Bryan Don-kin, of London. It is named after another heart to me, without disguise, without ap-Frenchman-Foudrinier.

The paper is now carried on a felt around a hollow copper cylinder heated with steam, writing to him. My letter is therefore, and again forward or backward around four worth nothing to an indifferent person, but others, also heated, which not only dries the receives a glazing, as well as a dry jacket.

From the heated Cylinders it is conveyed on to Reels, from whence it is carried by says .- Life of Hannah More. Tapes on to a Cutting Machine, where circular knives split it down the middle as required; and a long, crooked knife, justified with mathematical precision, swings round on its axis, and actually cuts the paper cross- dering the same. wise into sheets of any required size.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE is the cause of all; for the curse of Intemperance falls with its withering blight, in some way, more or less, upon all. It is, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction, we give place to the following notice, handed to us for publication, by the President of the New-York State Temperance Society. Of the meritorious character of this gentleman, of his untiring zeal and virtuous enthusiasm in the great cause to which he has dedicated himself, this is not the place to speak at large; but we could not insert the notice of such a result, as is announced below, without some allusion to the individual through whose instrumentality it was effected :-

The following gentlemen have agreed to contribute the sums set opposite to their respective names, towards the support of the Press, the efficient agent under Divine Providence, in the great cause of Temperance. The Executive Committee take this mode of tendering their heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen who have thus so generously and so liberally come forward in aid of this noble cause:

\$1000

1000

Stephen Van Rensalaer, Albany, E. Comins, E. C. Delevan, do. Henry Dwight, Geneva, A. Champion, Samuel Ward, Rochester. New-York, Brown, Brothers & Co. Peter Remsen. do. Boorman & Johnson, do. John Jacob Astor, P. G. Stuyvesant, do. J. W. Leavitt, Anson Blake, Charles Hoyt, Brooklyn, A Friend,

this munificent subscription, is to enable the cle of Health. friends of Temperance to disseminate more and more widely through the land their admirable exhortations and rebukes .- New-York American.

industrious and very worthy mechanic in piter, that 'only a very few' of them had Congress street, has sent a letter to the died. Why not give us some particulars? suggests the expediency of furnishing the back news to the friends of the emigrants:

poor with stoves, as well as wood, and that

N. Y. Evangelist. the cellars and wood-houses of our fellow citizens might be disencumbered of hundreds of stores, to be placed at the disposal of that Romish hierarchy, broken off, upon the quescharitable institution, for the benefit of the tion of the popedom. It still clings tenaneedy; and to show that he is sincere in clously to many of the 'mysterm's of iniquity.' his recommendation, he has himself placed a dozen stoves at the disposal of the Socie-Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves. a dozen stoves at the disposal of the Socie-

been published in this city.

'It is a fact upon which I shall take an opportunity of enlarging, that almost all the eatest men who have lived in the world whether poets, philosophers, artists, or statesmen, have derived their mental and physical organization more from the mother's than the father's side : and the same is true, unhappily, of those who have been in an extraordinary degree perverted. And does not this lead us to some awful considerations on the importance of the moral and physical well being of women, and their present condition in society, as a branch of legislation and politics, which must ere long be modified? Let our lords and masters reflect, that if an extensive influence for good or evil be not denied to us, an influence commencing not only with, but before the birth of their chiling in England, France, and America in the dren, it is time that the manifold mischiefs ty, and of which woman is at once the wickbesides this, where the regs go into the Mill ed instrument and more wretched victim, be

And again :truth, they would not presume out of their relief. sphere; but then we come to the necessity for some key to the knowledge of ourselves and others—some scale for the just estima-tion of our own qualities and powers, com-

diately made, and continued a great wart of the night in vain.

About eleven o'clock the following morn-

tied hum at the barn, and then took him to a pavillions for the Turks in another worldhouse in Chester, where they got drunk, and a tax which exists to this day. while in this condition the boy managed to get a knife from his pocket, and with his teeth opened it, and contrived to cut the vat underneath the Sieve, now rushes on to cords on his hands, and escape from the window. He wandered all the remainder of the his master's house next morning.

Proper Style of Letter-Writing .- Hannah More, never attempted what is called good other side have the benefit also, it is now ers. She used to say, 'If I want wisdom, sentiment or information, I can find them turns through two more cylinders-so that much better in books. What I want in a heart to me, without disguise, without appearing better than he is; without writing for a character. I have the same feeling in it is of value to the friend who cares for me.' paper, but as each side of the sheet alter- She added, that letters among near relations nately feels the surface of the hot roller, it were family newspapers, meant to convey paragraphs of intelligence, and advertisements of projects, and not sentimental es-

> We give the following for the special edification of those who are receiving Papers

paper. He pleaded that he had not ordered overed the amount claimed; for it was decided that persons receiving a newspaper, ity to be disagreeable. without ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in every instance for the price of sub-

Orleans, from the District of Columbia, with of last Saturday contains an advertisement. beginning with 'Cash, for two hundred negroes, including both sexes, from 12 to 25 said the parson, but she lectures.' vears. To say nothing of the 'impracticability ' of the plan proposed by the 'fanatics,' we would ask why is not slavery abolished in the District of Columbia? Is not its continuance there a foul blot on our nation's character? Can our Senators reason more the windows of the capitol .- N. Y. Sun.

1000 Human Life Estimated by Pulsation .- An 1000 ingenious author asserts that the length of man's life may be estimated by the pulsa-1000 tions he has strength enough to perform. Thus allowing 70 years for the common age 1000 1000 of man, and 60 pulses a minute for the com-1000 mon measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life will amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by 1000 intemperance he forces his blood into a more 1000 rapid motion so as to give 75 pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would \$15,000 be completed in 56 years; consequently the The leading object, as we understand, of life would be reduced 14 years .- The Ora-

Liberia .- We learn from the Commercial Advertiser, that it was mistaken in saying that all the passengers of the Jupiter last year had died. It now says, on the author-True Benevolence .- Mr. E. W. Perry, an ity of Mr. Bogart, the supercargo of the Ju-Howard Benevolent Society, in which he Why have not the officers of the colony sent

> Greek Church .- This is a fragment of the by means of ROCKETS!!

Convent assailants:

The mob, he said, had undertaken to restore the laws of the country, to protect religion, and purify the morals of the commu-He wanted to know where they would next go for this purpose; whether they might not, in due course of time, extend their surveillance to other places of worship, and pull down the Baptist, Episcopalian, Unitarian, or any churches which, in their exceed ing wisdom, they might suppose dangerous to liberty and the public morals. Whether they might not pass from religion to finace? Whether the same temper which had led to the destruction of the building on Mount Benedict might not be excited against a particular bank? Whether a charge of discounting notes for one set of men and not for another, might not be considered a sufficient cause for action? Whether tar-barrels might not be again lighted-a mob collected-such an institution razed to the ground, and its money scattered in the streets before day-light the next morning? repeated, but most false compliment unthink-ingly paid to women, that genius is of no from mob government, and quoted the opinthere may be inequality of power, but ion of Lafayette, that public order should in its quality and application there will and be as dear as public liberty.' Let but pubmust be difference of distinction. If men lic order be done away with, and public libwould but remember this truth, they would erty was a farce, not worth the breath we not treat with ridicule and jealousy the at- spent in praising it. Liberty without law and hundreds of their fellow beings to pristainments and aspirations of women, know- was anarchy, and from such a state the on, for awful crimes, with the peaceable being that there never would be real competi- sternest despotism that ever trod a nation inn or rivalry. If women would admit this to the dust might be looked upon as a

violent altercation with some Mussulmen which had made our happy people to dwell Lydia White, at the Free Labor Store, pared with those of others-the great secret that they alone, on their departure from this of self-regulation and happiness, the begin-ning, middle, and end of all education."— world, could be admitted into it. 'If that is discountenance the use of ardent spirit, than your maxim, what is to become of us?' de- is now presented to them in these facts. manded the Turks. The Jews, being afraid The overseers undoubtedly thought they to say that their antagonists would be en- could confine the men to what is called the KIDNAPPERS. On Sunday evening last, tirely excluded from heaven, replied, 'Why, temperate use of whiskey; but the appetite about six o'clock, Mr. John Paschall, (who you will be placed on the outside of the ser, which is neither more nor less than a resides about five miles from this city, on the wall, and will have the pleasure of viewing road leading from the West Chester road to us.' The merits of this dispute at length vain to reason with the Irish population, so thin plates of brass or copper, which, instead of being bored, have a series of lines sawn at his barn, accompanied by a black boy, about twelve years of age, and on returning contributions from the Jews, declared, Since while they were in your employ: and the to the house, in a few minutes, missed his these fellows think fit to shut the gates of only remedy was in cutting off the possibilboy, for whom diligent search was imme- paradise against us, it is but just they should lity of their obtaining it.' I congratulate you supply us with pavillions, to shelter us from the inclemency of the weather. He accor- in Massachusetts, to build Rail Roads withdingly levied, besides what they had hithering the boy returned, and stated that two to paid, an additional tax from the Jews, and men (one of them a black) had seized and that for the avowed purpose of furnishing

Perfect Virtue .- It is said of Dr. Robertson, the celebrated historian, preaching once in the forenoon, he affirmed the words of the ancient heathen, 'That if perfect virnight in the woods, and fortunately reached tue were to descend to the earth, clothed in a human form, all the world would fall prostrate and worship her.'

In the afternoon, Dr. Erskine, his col-eague, remarked on the contrary, 'That perfect virtue, in the human nature of the Saviour of mankind has indeed appeared on the earth; but, instead of being universally worshiped, the general cry of his countrymen was, 'Crucify him, crucfy him!'

One of the greatest mysteries is the expression of the human eye. It depends upon something beyond organization, for I have seen the eyes of two persons which in their structure and color, apparently, quite the same, and yet the ocular expression of each individual was perfectly different. Some owe the expression of their countenance chiefly to the eye, and others to the mouth; nor is it, upon the whole, easy to say which feature is the most expressive. The intel-lect, I believe, is more especially communicated by the eyes, and the feelings by the I never knew a man of imaginative genius who had not fine eyes.

without subscribing for, or, as they say, or- ladies (says Hannah More) who, from being Brooklyn, July term, 1834 faithful or frugal are reckoned excellent wives. Important to Printers and Publishers of and who indeed make a man every thing but the Bar. 16 cts. Newspapers .- A prosecution was sometime happy. They acquit themselves, perhaps, instituted by the proprietors of the of the great points of duty, but in so ungra-New-York Daily Sentinel, against a sub- cious a way as clearly proves they do not scriber for the amount of subscription to that | find their pleasure in it. Lest in account of merit they should ren too high, they allow the paper, that it was sent to him without his themselves to be unpleasant in proportion requesting it. The plaintiffs, however, re- as they are useful, not considering that it is almost the worst sort of domestic immoral-

A Lecturer .- A Welsh clergyman applied to his diocesan for a living; the bishop promised him one; but as the parson was taking Liberty in the District of Columbia! - On his leave, he expressed a hope that his lordthe 5th inst, the brig Tribune landed at New ship would not send him into the interior of the principality, as his wife could not speak 100 slaves for that market! And the Globe Welsh. 'Your wife, sir!' said the bishop, 'what has your wife to do with it?—she does not preach, does she? 'No my lord,'

Liberality .- On Sunday last, at the Bowdoin-street Church, after a powerful sermon by the Rev. Dr. Wisner, the generous sum of Fifteen Hundred and Sixty-One Dollars was contributed to the cause of Foreign sagely, or debate more eloquently, while the Missions; besides the names of several given chains of the Africans are clanking beneath in on slips of papers who had not yet determined the amount of their subscriptions.

Quaker and Broker .- An honest gentleman of the drab coat and broad beaver, went a day or two since, into a broker's office in Wall street, to get a bank note changed. The dealer in money glancing his eye over the note, exclaimed. this is counterfeit sir;' 'Verily,' replied the Quaker, 'I am of thy opinion, for I took it of thee yesterday.'-It was exchanged without more words .- N. Y. paper.

A Priest-Ridden City .- About the middle of the last century, Florence, with a population of only 80,000 inhabitants, had 3,000 priests, being at the rate of one priest to aout 26 laymen. The churches stood so thick, that the farthest from one another were not above 300 paces; and they occu-pied as much ground as all the other buildngs of the city.

New Comfort Patents .- In a boot maker's leaves of music to be worked by the feet!

ed for pasting in the corner of a hat.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Mobockacy. The following is the serior of Fifty thousand copies of John Quincy
The following passage is from the pen of exordium of the Attorney General, Mr. Aus-Mrs. Jameson, whose Sketches have lately tion, to his speech at the pending trial of the been ordered to be print-been published in this city.

> The library of the late Earl Spencer alone, exclusive of his pictures, is estimated at \$200,000. This may give a notion of the state of literature in England in private life.

MORAL.

EVILS OF WHISKEY. A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, in a letter to the Editor, ascribes the recent horrible murders, by Irish laborers on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, entirely to the drinking of whiskey. These laborers have been taken to jail by fifties and hundreds. The Surgeon in a letter to the Directors, gave it as his opinion that more lives had been lost during the season in consequence of WOUNDS RECEIVED IN BATTLE [meaning fights occasioned by the drinking of whiskey | than from any other cause. The contractors have been in the habit of dealing out the poison to the men under the mis-And again:—
Attorney General here referred to the ing out the poison to the men under the misuse of the ing out the poison to the men under the mis
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of the ing out the poison more work. The writer makes the following contrast between the laborers on this Road, and those now at work on the Rail Roads in our own vicinity. 'When I contrasted the sight which pain-

ed my eye, of armed men hurrying off fifties havior of hundreds, of the same Irishmen now at work on the Worcester, Providence and Lowell Rail Roads where they are not The Jews in Constantinople had once a not but bless the Temperance Reformation. Bishop of Boston once told me 'it was in out any intoxicating drink.'

> ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY have for sale at their office, No. 46, Washington-street-

Medals representing British Emancipa-tion, August 1, 1834. 25 and 12 cts. Anti-Slavery Seals, representing the Imploring Slave-both male and female. 42, 33, and 18 cts. Just received, Plaster Paris kneeling Slaves

n chains, 50 cts. Address of the New-York Young Men's A. S. Society: Just received. 12 cts. The Sin of Slavery and its Remedy-By

Elizur Wright. 12 cts. Four Sermons, Preached in the Chapel of the Western Reserve College, by Rev. Beri-

ah Green. 12 cts.
The Oasis, by Mrs. Child, author of an Appeal in favor of that Class of Americans called Africans. It contains the English Protest against Colonization, with facsimiles of the signatures; three copperplate engravings, among which are likenesses of have been induced to adopt the London Wilberforce and Prudence Crandall; six ex- tem of confining their business to the cellent wood engravings, with numerous of the above articles, that families in minor illustrations, nearly all of which were drawn expressly for the work. Among the writers are Mrs. Follen, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss E. H. Whittier, Rev. S. J. May, J. G. Whittier, D. L. Child, and Mrs. Child. Price one dollar fifty cents.

Report of the Aguments of Counsel, in the case of Prudence Crandall, Plaintiff in A common character .- 'There are certain error, vs. State of Connecticut, before the Supreme Court of Errors, at their session at

Man-Stealing and Slavery denounced by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, by Rev. George Bourne. 6 cts.

Bourne's Picture of Slavery in the United States. 50 cts. Address to the People of the United States,

by a Committee of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, held in Beston on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May. \$4,00 per hundred-50 cents per dozen. Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization, 62 c.

Ivimey's Lecture on Colonial Slavery. 25c. Injustice and impolicy of the Slave Trade and of the Slavery of the Africans-a Sermon by Jonathan Edwards, D. D. 6 cts. Complete setts of the Abolitionist unbound.

62 cts. Do. bound. 75 cts. Examination of Thomas C. Brown, at the Chatham-Street Chapel, New-York. 10 cts. British Opinions of the American Coloni-Pation Society. 6 cts. Garrison's Address before the African

Abolition Freehold Society of Boston. 6 cts. in Philadelphia, that she has opened a S Proceedings of New-England Anti-Slavey Convention, held in May last, in Boston. 18 cts.

Rev. C. P. Grosvenor's Address before the Anti-Slavery Society of Salem and Vicinity. 20 cts.

Child's Speech, the Despotism of Freedom. 10 cts. Mr. Child's Appeal in favor of that class of Americans called Africans. 50 cts.

Second Annual Report of the N. E. A. S. Society. 12 cts. First Annual Report of the American A. S. Society. 12 cts. Memoir and Poems of Phillis Wheatley.

50 cts. Sketch of Garrison's Trial for an alleged Libel on Francis Todd. 10 cts.

Those who buy for distribution, or to sell again, will receive the usual discount.

All orders promptly attended to by B. C. BACON, Agent.

FREE LABOR STORE. Wholesale and Retail-No. 376 Pearl Street

THE subscriber informs his anti-slavery friends, that he has now for sale, a good supply of Calicoes, yard wide, and of common width; Muslins, unbleached, bleached, hop at Charing Cross, London, may be and colored; Canton Flannel; Table Dia seen an invention for enabling a pursy gen- per; Handkerchiefs; Checks; Knitting Cottleman to step into his boots without bending ton; Twist and Filling; Batts; Candle-his back! A patent has also just been obtained for an apparatus for turning over the leaves of music to be worked by the feet! with the different sorts of Coffee, Tea, &c. A Hat Almanac, has been republished in New-York, from the London edition. It is with free labor Muslin; Letter, Post, and

JOSEPH H. BEALE. New-York, 8th mo. 25.

SIROP LES HERBE.

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of this place be depended is in other we look for manly and cloquent in has clear, considered will come to better Sensyon, Mr. E.

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THIS 'Syrop' is offered as a Sovereign Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthus, Remedy for Colus, Cougns, Asthua, Spitting of Blood—all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed every thing leading to Consumption. It is equally effectual in removing Scrothla, King's Evil, Tetter, and those affections that originate in the second of the consumption. afflicted with any of these troublesome affect tions, a trial is only necessary to convince even the most incredulous of the efficacy of its powers-and it may be taken in the me delicate state of health, being purely a con bination of Herbs, Roots, Plants, &c. &c. The proprietor of this 'Syrop' does not ommend it in the general style, by say; has made a Thousand Cures, or that s produce Hundreds of Certificates; br can only say from experience, (the only test,) that it will effectually relieve an move those complaints she has named al The proprietor of the 'Syrop,' however, wi subjoin the following certificates from sons who have been relieved by it, the manner they have stated, and who not had any return of their symptoms up to the time. She could furnish many more to the the efficacy of the 'Syrop,' but she that these will have the effect of in those who may be laboring under any complaints she has mentioned to try it. is all she asks; being fully satisf whenever it has a trial, its virtues will b knowledged and its credit established E. MOORE, Philadelphia

The 'Syrop' can be had by addressing ters (post paid) to the Proprietor, No. Spruce street, two doors below Second, side-or to her Agents, Budd, West & No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Siddall W. corner of Fifth and Miner stree 42, North 4th street, four doors below A West Side. Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

MRS. MOORE,-I make the followings nent from a hope of being serviceal those of my fellow creatures who ma affected as I have been. It is now; than five years since I was first att with scrofula. Nearly five years of the I had the advice and attendance of s the most skilful physicians of this city. skill availed nothing: on the contra disease gained ground daily, and, at the commenced taking your Syrop Les H was a distressing object to look at, a pain I suffered was almost beyond ance. It is now about six weeks since began to take your syrop, and has about five bottles, and all pain has and every vestige of the disease has peared. Any person who wishes to sfied of the truth of this statement, ha ly to call at my house, and see me, when will be satisfied with my present appear and I can easily satisfy them as to what appearance was but a short time ago. MRS. STAKELY, Opposite 19 to Alley. Philadelphia, January 24, 1832.

Oat. 11.

CHARLES & SYLVESTER -CANTON HOUSE-

No. 39, South 8th, 3 doors below Chesnut--PHILADELPHIA-

BEG to announce to their friends and public of Philadelphia, that they opened this Store, for the retail sale of Coffee, and Refined Sugar, comprising powder, Hyson, and Black Teas,-Mo Java, and West India Coffee, &c. C. & cure Teas and Coffee in their original p free from that peculiar flavor which the quire, when sold in conjunction with ger

Groceries. Charles & Sylvester solicit the m age of the families of Philadelphia, to they respectfully submit the following

their list of cash prices.

GREEN TE.AS.—Superior Gunpo \$1 per lb.—Extra Imperial, \$1-lmp (very good) 75 cts .- Young Hyson, superfine) \$1-Superior Young Hyse cts.—Young Hyson, very good quality, BLACK TEAS.—Superior Orange

co, \$1-Pecco, (very fine) \$0 cts.-Super Southong & Pouthong of the finest quality from 62 to 75 cts.-Fine rough flavored COFFEE.—Old St. Domingo, 121-2

per lb.—Laguayra 14 1-2—Strong scet old Rio, 15—Fine Java, (very old) 16-V Superior Old Mocha, 183-4 cts. Double and Single refined Sugar olate-Prepared Cocoa-and Rossied fee, of superior qualities, which will livered to any part of Philadelphia

expense. Please to observe, Canton Ho No. 39, South Eighth Street, Philadel

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber takes this method nounce to the readers of the Lit at No. 29, North Fifth street, near . where she will receive young females out regard to their complexion, for ion in all the useful branches of an Eng education.

Having devoted herself for several past to the employment of disciplinate instructing the youthful mind, she to will be able to give satisfaction to the may place their children under her care formation of an amiable and dignified character, will constitute a prominent of instruction in this School, and no will be spared in the preparation of h pils to fill with propriety the high de rational, intelligent, and accountable ber REBECCA BUFFUM,

Philadelphia, 16th mo. 27, 1834.

Tempus Rerum Imperator! SAMUEL A. EATON, WATCH MAKER-At the Sign of Time

MOST respectfully inferms his fit and the public, that he has left the tablishment of Messrs. Alfred Wells & and taken part of store No. 111, Washing Street, six doors north of John B. Jones Co. where every attention will be paid to most complicated watches,—such as Music Repeating, Duplex, Levers, L'Epines. nometers adjusted—French Clocks, Musi Boxes and Willard's Timepieces repaired

BIRNEY'S SECOND LETTER, DDRESSED 'To the Ministers A Elders of the Presbyterian Ch Kentucky, -\$2,00 per hundred. For state the Anti-Slavery Office, 46, Wash. St.

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